The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873. NUMBER 238.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

Publish This Day:

I.

Reptiles and Birds.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THEIR VARIOUS ORders, with a Description of the Habits and Economy of the Most Interesting. From the French of Louis Figuier. New Edition. Revised by Parker Gillmore. With 307 Illustrations. 1 vol., small 8vo. Price, $2.50.

The second edition of the English version of Louis Figuier's interesting work on "Reptiles and Birds," has been most carefully revised with alterations and additions, bringing it down to the present state of knowledge in this branch of Natural History.

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II.

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III.

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A Series of Letters addressed by Prominent American to ARINORI MORI, Japanese Minister. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

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IV.

Volume Second of The

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CONDUCTED BY

E. L. YOUMANS.

NOVEMBER, 1872, to April, 1873. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. 774 Pages. $5.00.

V.

Lionel Lincoln.

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. New Library Edition. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

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Entrance April 8, 1873.

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

is hereby given that application has been made to the Secretary of State of Illinois for the issue to the subscribers of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:

No. 1,000, for 10 shares.
No. 1,001, No. 68; 25 shares.

JOHN CREBAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Stockholders of the WEST SIDE BRIDGE AND TURNING CO. will please take notice that a meeting of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, in West Madison-st., Chicago, Cottage Grove, on the 22d inst. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the President.

LOMASNEY, President.

S. G. HAYES,
Secretary.

Office, April 12, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LaFayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Hall 123 LaSalle-st. Regular Convocation this Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Deg. Any sojourning companions in the city are fraternally invited to attend.

E. M. TUCKER, Secretary.

THE MODOC WAR.

Further Particulars of the Lava-Bed Massacre.

Order of Events Preceding the Dreadful Butchery.

Capt. Jack and His Den---Movements of the Besieged.

History of the Peace Negotiations---Results of their First Councils.

The Consequences of Commissioner Thomas' Delay.

The Extermination of the Treacherous Savages Decided Upon.

THE TOPOGRAPHY.

The northern portion of California has not yet been thoroughly explored, though travelers, surveyors, and so-called scientific men have been traveling over it, and writing long articles about it, ever since 1846. In fact, so little is known of it that the best map we present herewith is made up from a study of four large maps, all declared authentic, and the fruits of recent surveys, but each presenting discrepancies that needed careful adjustment to indicate accurately the topography of the theatre of the present war. The fresh appalling tragedy.. It is true that most of the valleys have been visited, and the greater portion of them contain settlers; but there are vast tracts of mountainous and broken country which have never yet been carefully examined or properly described. Along the line between California and Oregon, there is a great tract, clearly of volcanic origin, which is filled with lakes, caves, and yawning abysses, (among which the Modoc Indians are now operating), and great mountains covered with snow. These mountains are clothed to the snow-line with immense forests of pine and fir.

THE MODOC RESERVATION.

As some misstatements have been published concerning the new reservation rejected by Capt. Jack and his band, a few facts might prove interesting. Instead of there being only thirty or forty acres fit for cultivation, there is at least 2,500 acres adapted to the growth of small grain, and a portion of it suitable for the cultivation of vegetables and orchards. Mr. Campbell has 100 acres in grain on the place. Also his son, and another settler has some improvements. A large portion of the Indians have expressed a desire to remove without unnecessary delay, and the change will take place in the course of five or six months. It is said to be the policy of the Department to collect all the Indians on the various reservations as soon and as far as practicable. The advantages claimed for the new location may be summed up about as follows: It is Government land, and saves a rental of $2,500 per annum. It has abundance of wood and water, and timber for milling. The improvements made will be permanent and on account of the Government.

THE ORDER OF EVENTS.

In order that part of this issue a more full history of the murder of events in the Modoc war may be given, a brief synopsis of the principal events is appended. The first actual signal and startling feature of the affair, the repulse and defeat of our troops on Jan. 17, under Col. Wheaton. On the 25th of January Gillem arrived, and held a big talk with Capt. Jack on the 30th. Early in February the President appointed the Hon. A. B. Meacham, Jesse Applegate, and Samuel Case, all of Oregon, and Dr. Thomas, of Modoc County, Cal., Peace Commissioners. Gen. Canby and Case were at Jacksonville, Oregon, when they were to meet with the others on Feb. 10. The Commissioners were chosen from the near vicinity of the troubles. The whole region was in alarm, more especially in the near ranches from Capt. Jack. The people of Siskiyou county are fearfully excited, and were leaving or preparing to do so. The Modocs and Klamaths on the reservation are also seriously alarmed. The Hon. E. C. Kemble, Capt. Barnes presented a petition of the citizens of Goose Lake asking the Governor of Oregon for protection.

Governor Grover, of Oregon, in behalf of the entire State, protested vigorously against the Peace Commission and pacifying policy, but in vain. It was officially announced that nothing could be done coercively until the Peace Commissioners were allowed to exercise their talking faculties; but should moderate measures of a more warlike nature would be introduced.

These preparations occupied the month of March.

POSITION OF THE TROOPS.

Maj. Mason, of the Twenty-first Infantry, commanding the troops encamped on the east side of Tule Lake, three miles from Jack's Cave. His division comprises Companies C, B, and L of the Twenty-first Infantry, troops B and G of the First Cavalry, and a detachment of the Fourth Artillery with two howitzers. The troops of this camp, consisting of troops F, K, and H of the First Cavalry, Batteries F and A, and M of the Fourth Artillery, and two companies of the Twelfth Infantry, left on the 31st of March for their new camp in the lava-bed at the foot of the bluffs. Major Green, First Cavalry, is in command of this division, and the entire force, amounting to about 700 men, is under the command of Gen. Gillem, Colonel of the First Cavalry.

Gen. Mason was ordered to move up to Hospital Point, so called from the fact of the wounded being taken there during the last lava-bed fight, about one and a half or two miles east of Jack's camp, and on the south margin of the lake. Maj. Thomas was near with the mortars from Van Brunner's, also another company of the Fourth Artillery, en route from the Presidio, San Francisco. Donald McKay was expected about the 12th inst., with his band of Warm Spring Indians, to act as scouts. The troops were reported in excellent health and spirits.

Five hundred hand grenades, three and five pounders, and a lot of powder, were to arrive in a few days. An effective force of between 600 and 700 men surround the Indian band. It has been a point with the military to secure any who may attempt to escape, and that object will be attended with success.

JACK SUEZ.

With this force ample and eager to storm Capt. Jack's stronghold, the pacific policy was adhered to. Meanwhile Jack was busy by deputy outside. late in March, Hooker Jim and party were seen near Tule Lake, where they corraled from fifty to seventy horses. On the Tuesday night following they were at Yainax, and talked all night with the Modocs and Klamaths, trying to get them to join Capt. Jack. It is said five tribes had promised to join Capt. Jack as soon as he left the lava beds, and told the reservation Indians that it would not be safe to remain friendly to the whites. During the night he sent two squaws to Jordan, a squaw man, with money to buy powder. They told Jordan, Jack had lots of gold to buy powder with, but Jordan refused to sell them any.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The members of the Commission with Gen. Canby went forward with the troops, and the first essay was to hold an interview with Captain Jack. Bogus Charley, Boston, Mary, and two other squaws, arrived in camp from the lava-bed. A conference was held with them by the Peace Commission that evening, which was strictly private.

They were sent back to Jack to tell him that the troops were coming into camp near to him, as a message, but the message was softened with blankets, shawls, shoes, and tobacco, to propitiate the Modocs and render them friendly to the proposed visit.

The next evening (March 26), Boston returned for another talk. First, it was said that the party had forgotten the message sent to Jack, and that he had come back for instructions. Again it was surmised that he had found a Modoc who had not received a new suit, and had returned to get him one. The interference between him and the Peace Commission was strictly private and confidential, but the import of his visit was to inform the Commission that the message sent to Jack was not satisfactory to the Modocs, and about the middle or the slumbering lion in his breast must not be aroused, and he refuses to meet the sapient negotiators of the Modoc question.

Capt. Jack was opposed to the coming of the troops near him, and protested against the advance. He was willing to meet the Commissioners, Gens. Canby and Gillem, and enough citizens to make ten white and Chief Scomchin, his two aids, Little John, Black Charley Riddle. If the troops came it would look like a hostile demonstration, for they marching up to his side and the other troops from the opposite way.

Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonschin told Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject; and while Schonschin was speaking, Capt. Jack got up, walked behind the others, and turned back, brandishing, "All ready," drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired, Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonschin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. "Boston Charley" and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. "Hookey Jim" chased Mr. Dyar for some distance, but Dyar turned upon him with a pistol in hand, and Jim ran. Ellen Indian friend (now Riddle's squaw) came and took her horse, but Capt. Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle, and shot at him. [This last may be taken with a grain of salt.]

The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are here about 600 troops which can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

New York, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated Lava Beds, April 11-8 p. m.:

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, the Peace Commission party, comprising Gen. Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and "Bogus Charley," and "Boston" Charley, went out to a designated spot. There they met Capt. Jack, John Schonschin, "Black Jim," "Shack Nasty Jim," Ellen's man, and "Hawker Jim." Each had two guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was not much noticed, as in previous interviews they had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle, and Gen. Canby, Meacham, and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Capt. Jack and Schonschin. Dyar stood by Jack, holding his piece, with "Hawker Jim" and "Shack Nasty Jim" to his left. Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Capt. Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished stepped back to the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. Schonschin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Dyar heard a cap miss fire, and looking around, saw Capt. Jack in his left with a pistol pointed at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for general massacre, and a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Capt. Jack fired again on Gen. Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was shortly down, and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonschin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Dr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by a pistol-shots in the head.

Riddle ran off, and, it appears, they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyar, Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About a hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol-shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas lying on the face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol-shot wounds in the head. The body of Gen. Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol-shot wounds in the head.

San Francisco, April 12.—The news of the murder of Canby and Thomas has been received at Jacksonville, and caused intense excitement. The people are loud in denunciation of Secretary Delano, and hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

Yreka, April 12—10 p. m.—The news of the horrible massacre of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community, and excitement and intense feeling exists that the Indians should now receive the punishment they richly deserve, and that not one should be left to tell the tale of this terrible massacre.

H. C. Tickner, who brought the official dispatches, left headquarters at 5 o'clock last evening. He says orders had just been issued for the advance along the whole line at 5 o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them. In this case it may be two days before the trouble is ended.

It is presumed that Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas' remains will be forwarded to this place, and should arrive to-morrow some time.

Another courier would leave headquarters this evening, and would arrive early to-morrow. These are all the particulars other than telegraphed this afternoon.

A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gillem's headquarters with dispatches from Gen. Schofield. By many it is believed that the Modocs are desperate and will fight, till the last man dies, and that they will not leave the caves. By others it is thought they have already made their escape from the lava bed, and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that "Scar-Faced Charley" and "Curly-Headed Doctor" were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position. That was a blind to attract the attention of Gen. Gillem from the conference between Jack and his fellows and the Commissioners.

San Francisco, April 12.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc Peace Commissioners creates much excitement here. The policy of dallying with the treacherous savages is strongly denounced by all classes of people. The folly of such a course was demonstrated in Arizona before Crook's campaign.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

LATER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MODOC EXPEDITION, }
LAVA-BED, SOUTH SIDE TULE LAKE, April 12. }

No important change. Meacham may recover, but will have a finger amputated. The camp was alarmed last night, as firing first occurred along the picket line. The alarm was false.

Col. Green came near losing his life by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another officer. The bullet cut the front of his cap away, bruising his forehead slightly.

The attack on Col. Mason yesterday was treachery. Lieut. Sherwood, officer of the day, saw a white flag outside the picket line, and went to see what was wanted. Lieut. Boyle, accompanying him, found an Indian boy, who wanted them to come up in the rocks where he was, but they would not. Steamboat Frank then held up from the rocks and called them to come, but they refused, when the Indians opened fire on them. At the second volley Lieut. Sherwood fell, shot through the thigh, breaking the bone close to the hip. He was shot in the arm, entering on entry. The troops turned out under Mason, Capt. Fagan leading the skirmish line. So rapid were their movements that they rescued the officers 500 yards outside of the picket line. Boyle was unhurt, but Sherwood is dangerously wounded. It was a plot to capture the commanding officers of both posts, as well as the Commissioners.

The troops expect orders to move at any minute.

The plot to capture the commanding officers is evident. The Modocs sent for Gen. Gillem, who could not go, and for Col. Mason, who could not attend, and thus their lives were saved.

New York, April 13.—The *Herald* has a special from the camp near the lava-beds early Sunday morning, to which time there had been no battle.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

New York, April 13, 3 a. m.—The Modoc special has the following relative to the Modoc massacre: The attack on Col. Mason's camp commenced by the Indians firing on Lieuts. Boyle and Sherwood, who had wandered with 500 yards outside their picket lines. Lieut. Sherwood was shot through the arm and leg, but Lieut. Boyle escaped without injury. Both officers got safely back to their camp. The attack was only a feint to enable Capt. Jack to carry out his murderous designs with greater safety to himself and those accompanying him to the council with the Peace Commissioners. The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE }
PACIFIC, April 12. }

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The following report of the horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed Col. Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

The following is a copy of the telegram to the Assistant Adjutant-General:

Gen. Canby, with the Peace Commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp, at 11:03 this morning. At 1:20 p. m. the Signal Officer, whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed, and Meacham wounded. The other Commissioner, Dyar, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

(Signed) ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. Seventh Cavalry, Commanding.

Dated at camp, south of Tule Lake, April 11.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjt.-Gen. W. D. Whipple, from Assistant Adjutants, from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Col. Gillem of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at late hour last night, by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, and Gen. Sherman was also apprised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime.

It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact adds to the deep sense of wrath that the act has aroused. The President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. Gen. Sherman has also telegraphed Gen. Schofield instructions to move his entire force at once upon the Indians. Gen. Sherman has also prepared the following order announcing the death of Gen. Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The feeling here in regular army circles, on the news of the tragic death of Gen. Canby at the hands of the treacherous Modocs, is both bitter and warlike. Ever since the President has been so staunch a friend of the peace party, was to-day betrayed into the exclamation that they, the Modocs, deserved to be exterminated. Gen. Sherman manifested the most impulsive indignation. In an interview he alluded to the universal sentiment that the only way to treat with an Indian was at the point of the bayonet, and he prophesied that the "peace policy" could only be productive of such melancholy fruits as those which resulted in the death of a popular General officer and two Peace Commissioners. It is matter of considerable remark here that Gen. Canby's previous dispatches, showing the utter hopelessness of the attempt to pacify the barbarous Modocs, have either been suppressed or have been given to the public in such a mutilated form as to disguise the real seriousness of his situation. The order given by the War Department to the officer in command to pursue the Modocs and not leave one of them alive or unCaptured, only partly explains the bitterness of feeling in this direction. The only fear expressed by the conscientious believers in the peace policy is, that in the cry of vengeance the substantial fruits of the policy may be overlooked, and that the innocent may be made to suffer for the sins of the guilty. Gen. Sherman visited the President this morning, and the consultation which ensued resulted in a telegram from army headquarters to Gen. Schofield, directing him to proceed at once with the work of exterminating the Modocs in the lava beds, and to attend to the execution of the order in person, unless the presence of Col. Gillem had anticipated such proceedings. Further, that whatever was done to avenge the death of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners by way of summary punishment would receive the approval of the War Department and be sustained by the President. Gen. Grant expresses great personal grief over the matter. He views the massacre as an act of unspeakable infamy, which may, for the time being, retard the progress and destroy the influence of the peace policy, and which deserves especial punishment. Secretary Robeson, Acting Secretary of War, entertains views similar to those of the President, but does not hesitate to say that the peace policy may yet prove to be a failure. He thinks the massacre will influence public opinion against that policy, and, by increasing the wishes of the borders to more bitterness, if possible, than they have yet felt towards the Indians, provoke additional complications. He heartily sustains Gen. Sherman's order to Gen. Schofield, and will, as soon as possible, concentrate all the troops available for the purpose to the support of Col. Gillem's command. Secretary Delano, under whose Department the Peace Commissioners have acted, is also of opinion that the massacre should be accepted as an exceptional case, and, in view of the success of the peace policy in the past, he does not despair of future good results.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brig.-Gen. Canby by the Modoc Chief, and intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by the Apaches, cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where Gen. Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace, and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs.

Washington, April 13.—The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversations with all leading officials in Washington, reaches a degree of intensity which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore created. Every member of the Cabinet here has alluded to the necessities which the outbreak have precipitated, and it can be said that there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior was informed of the murders last night, when he immediately expressed views concerning the future treatment of the Modocs similar to those entertained by the President, the General of the Army, and others. To-day Mr. Delano had a long consultation with Gen. Sherman, and firmly concurs with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages. The instructions to Gen. Schofield are in the most positive terms, showing conclusively that the authorities are convinced that an occasion has arisen which will not permit of the slightest show of leniency or hesitation in thoroughly eradicating the evil. Meacham was impressed from the first that the Modocs meant treachery; and, when he left Salem several weeks ago, said to a friend to whom he was bidding adieu, "Good-bye, my friend; you may never see me again. I am going on a very hazardous enterprise."

The death of Gen. Canby reduces the list of Brigadier-Generals on the army register from seven to the limit of six established by the recent act of Congress; and hence there is no vacancy created.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873. }

General Order No. 3.

It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades, Brig.-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia, who on Friday last, April 11, shot dead on the Chief of Jack, while in the act of endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness, on the northern border of California, to the reservation, where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government. That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled in knowing that Canby "met his life on duty, and in the execution of his office," and had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well-known patience and forbearance, his entire Christian spirit and fidelity to the supposed best interest of his Government, and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commission, after which he seems to have accompanied them to a last conference with the savage chiefs in supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery, outside his military lines, but within the limits of his usual station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright, and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt.

Thus perished one of the kindest-hearted and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social qualities equaled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of a general order; and it must here suffice to state that Gen. Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, since which time he has continuously served thirty-eight years, passing through all grades to Major-General of volunteers during the war of the rebellion, and to the command of a department in the regular army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and the Mexican wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where at the head of a small force of regulars and volunteers in command, and defended the country successfully against a formidable inroad from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the East, to a more active and important field, he served with honor in various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the Southwest. Since the close of the war, he has repeatedly been chosen for special commands by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his firmness, fidelity to the wishes of the Executive, and his chivalrous devotion to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by his long and laborious civil duties in 1869, he voluntarily relieved Gen. Howard in command of the Department of Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arising last winter, and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful measures, an almost providential thought should have occurred within the sphere of Gen. Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success, but, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the midst of mountains of California, on which the lightning flashes his requiem to the furthermost corner of his civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or brighter for personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection, and love of his countrymen. Gen. Canby leaves to his country a heart-broken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order of GEN. SHERMAN.

W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant-General.

PUBLIC SUMMARY.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department today, though the offices were not open to the public, for official confirmation and particulars of the painful story. Officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on Gen. Sherman's staff, were appealed to both at their homes and in the street by anxious friends of the Modoc victims, to know if there could be the slightest hope that the tale of savage treachery was less terrible than had been recounted. Gen. Sherman has been in consultation with the President to-night upon questions arising or likely to arise from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war, but upon the policy to be pursued there is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of complete and enduring punishment by the scourging of this howling wilderness of heartless race which has proven how thoroughly harsh treatment is now deserved by them.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 13.—The feeling here in all have affiliations on the Modoc massacre. The *Herald* says: "The massacre places the seal not only upon all half measures with the Modocs, but we hope with all other treacherous Indians. Gen. Sheridan's plan will be hereafter adopted for them without reserve. What we want with the Indians is a clear policy, and one not only simple to us but perfectly comprehensible to them. That may be summed up in a few words: Keep in peace or we shall kill you."

The *Times* believes the troops will now exterminate the Modocs, but says they should instead be taken alive, tried for the crime, and hanged. The massacre has dealt

OUR ARMY.

The Department of the Platte, under Gen. Ord.

Location of Posts, Strength of Garrisons, and Names of Officers.

Spring Expeditions---The Yellowstone Columns---A Speck of War in the Loup Valley, Neb.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 10, 1873.

As the spring advances, the summer movement of troops begin to be a good deal talked about. Sounds of preparation are to be heard in every camp, and the campaign promises to be unusually active.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

This department holds the key to the great Northwest. It embraces in its territory, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Territories of Wyoming and Utah. The department is commanded by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, an officer of great ability and experience, who, during the War of the Rebellion, was one of Gen. Grant's most distinguished fighting Generals. Gen. Ord makes his headquarters at Omaha, and has for staff officers, Col. H. G. Litchfield, Maj. Hugh G. Brown, Maj. Placidus Ord, Aides-de-Camp; Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant General; Maj. H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate; Gen. Alex. J. Perry, Chief Quartermaster; Gen. J. W. Barriger, Chief Commissary; Gen. Joseph B. Brown, Chief Surgeon; Capt. William A. Jones, Engineer; Lieut. Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Officer; and Col. Simeon Smith, Chief Paymaster; with Cols. Terrell and Stanton as Assistant Paymasters.

The principal post (or "fort," as they are called in the West) in Gen. Ord's department is

OMAHA BARRACKS,

situated about 4 miles northwest of Omaha City. It is commanded by Gen. John H. King; and is garrisoned with four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry, four companies of the Ninth United States Infantry, and two companies of the Second United States Cavalry.

The officers serving at this post are: Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Company "C," Second United States Cavalry, with Thomas J. Gregg and John H. Coal for Lieutenants; Capt. John Mix, Company "M," Second United States Cavalry, with James T. Peale and Frank E. Nyo for Lieutenants; Capt. Edwin W. H. Read, Company "C," Eighth United States Infantry, with Daniel Wells for Lieutenant; Capt. Charles Porter, Company "B," Eighth United States Infantry, with A. W. Corliss and John O'Connell for Lieutenants; Capt. James J. Van Horn, Company "F," Eighth United States Infantry, with Egbert B. Savage and Edward Lynch for Lieutenants; Capt. Henry M. Lazelle, Company "H," Eighth United States Infantry, with Cyrus Earnest and P. Henry Ray for Lieutenants; Capt. William H. Jordan, Company "A," Ninth United States Infantry, with George B. Griffith and Janifer Smallwood for Lieutenants; Capt. John D. Devin, Company "B," Ninth United States Infantry, with Morris C. Foot and William H. Miller as Lieutenants; Capt. Samuel Munson, Company "C," Ninth United States Infantry, with Thaddeus H. Capron and Hayden DeLang for Lieutenants; Capt. Edwin Pollock, Company "E," Ninth United States Infantry, with James Regan and W. F. Norris for Lieutenants. Besides these officers, Gen. King has for staff-officers, Maj. Alfred Morton, Quartermaster, and Lieut. Leonard Hay, Adjutant. Surgeon John F. Randolph, Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizman, and Chaplain A. Wright, are on duty at Omaha Barracks.

Traveling west by the Union Pacific Railroad, we come to McPherson Station, and 4 miles south of this point, on the south bank of the Platte River, and near the junction of the North and South Plattes, stands

FORT M'PHERSON,

named in honor of the gallant James B. McPherson, who was killed during the War of the Rebellion. This post is commanded by Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, and is garrisoned by four companies of the Third United States Cavalry. The officers on duty at McPherson are: Capt. Charles Minehold, Company "B," Third United States Cavalry, with Joseph Lawson and James F. Simpson for Lieutenants; Capt. James Curtis, Company "I," Third United States Cavalry, with Albert D. King and Edgar Z. Steever for Lieutenants; Capt. Alexander Moore, Company "F," Third United States Cavalry, with A. D. B. Smead and John G. Bourke for Lieutenants; Capt. Gerald Russell, Company "K," Third United States Cavalry, with Oscar Elting and Andrew H. Russell for Lieutenants. Gen. Reynolds has for staff officers, Lieut. John A. Johnson, Adjutant, and Lieut. John C. Thompson, Quartermaster. Assistant-Surgeon King, Assistant-Surgeon L. S. Tessen, and Col. John DuBois, are also on duty at McPherson.

Fourteen miles west of McPherson, and on the line of the Union Pacific Road, is

NORTH PLATTE.

The fort is named after the town, and stands just on the edge of the village. This little post is garrisoned by Company "M," Third United States Cavalry. Capt. Anson Mills is the commanding officer, and he has for officers, First Lieut. Augustus C. Paul and Second Lieut. Frederick Schwatka. These officers perform both company and staff duty. Dr. A. L. Flint is the Surgeon of the post.

Passing west on the Union Pacific Road, 123 miles from North Platte, we come to Sidney, a town of 369 inhabitants, which is just about 200 souls less than North Platte contains,—a fact which ought to have been stated in the proper place above.

SIDNEY BARRACKS

stands close by the town, and is garrisoned by one company of the Third United States Cavalry, and one company of the Ninth United States Infantry. Gen. N. A. M. Dudley commands the post. The officers on duty are: Capt. William Hawley, Company "A," Third United States Cavalry, who has for Lieutenants John P. Walker and Charles Morton; Capt. T. H. Burrows, Company "G," Ninth United States Infantry, who has William W. Rogers and Walter S. Wyatt for Lieutenants. Lieut. Rogers acts as staff officer to Gen. Dudley, as also does Lieut. Morton. Dr. Frank Meacham is the Surgeon of the post.

One hundred and two miles west of Sidney, on the Union Pacific Road, is Cheyenne, the Capital of Wyoming. It now contains a population of 1,450 souls, though at one time it had nearly 4,000. The town, a year or two ago, was nearly destroyed by fire, but is now rebuilding and steadily improving. Three miles from Cheyenne, out on the plains, stands

FORT D. A. RUSSELL,

the largest post in the Department of the Platte. It has buildings for twelve companies, but seldom are so many stationed there. Russell is at present commanded by the veteran Gen. James V. Bomford. This venerable soldier entered service in 1832, and has been almost continuously on duty ever since, except for a short time when he was accidentally carried out of the harbor of New York on a vessel, and compelled to visit England against his will. A thin, spare man, of small stature, he yet amuses himself by practising with 70-pound dumb-bells, and is said to be the strongest man in the army. The officers stationed at Fort Russell are: Capt. Guy V. Henry, Company "D," Third United States Cavalry, with William H. Andrews and George F. Chase for Lieutenants; Capt. D. Monahan, Company "G," Third United States Cavalry, with Emmet Crawford and Jose K. Peabody for Lieutenants; Capt. Henry Wessells, Jr., Company "H," Third United States Cavalry, with Royal E. Whitman and William W. Robinson as Lieutenants; Capt. Thomas L. Brent, Company "L," Third United States Cavalry, with George A. Drew for First Lieutenant; Capt. George M. Brayton, Company "A," Eighth United States Infantry, with Pollot A. Whitney and John McE. Hyde as Lieutenants; Capt. William S. Worth, Company "K," Eighth United States Infantry, with Gordon Winslow and J. W. Summerhayes as Lieutenants; Capt. Philip Owen, Company "D," Ninth United States Infantry, with William B. Pease and John A. Baldwin as Lieutenants; Capt. George B. Russell, Company "F," Ninth United States Infantry, with M. J. Fitzgerald and Charles Bockafellow as Lieuten- United States Infantry, with Jesse M. Lee and James Stembel as Lieutenants; Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Company "C," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with James Kennington and John Murphy as Lieutenants. Besides these officers, Gen. L. P. Bradley, Dr. Charles Page, Assistant Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, are on duty at the post. Gen. Bomford has for staff officers, First Lieut. Thomas Wilhelm, Adjutant, and Lieut. Bishop Aldrich Quartermaster and Commissary.

Moving in a northwest direction across the country 90 miles, we come to

FORT LARAMIE,

one of the oldest posts on the plains. It is commanded by Gen. John E. Smith, who has for staff officers First Lieut. George W. Steele, Quartermaster, and Second Lieut. Will W. McCammon, Adjutant. The other officers on duty at the post are: Capt. Elijah Wells, Company "E," Second United States Cavalry, with R. Randolph Norwood and Colin Augur for Lieutenants, the first of whom is on recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the latter on the staff of his father, at San Antonio, Tex.; Capt. James Egan, Company "K," Second United States Cavalry, with Joshua L. Fowler and James N. Allison as Lieutenants; Capt. Guido Ilges, Company "B," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Charles H. Warrens and T. B. Briggs as Lieutenants; Capt. Charles B. Atchison, Company "H," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Julius E. Quentin and Charles A. Johnson as Lieutenants; Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Company "K," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Charles B. Western and Albert Austin as Lieutenants; Capt. George W. Davis, Company "I," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Samuel McConihe and James Buchanan, Jr., as Lieutenants; Capt. Augustus Bainbridge, Company "A," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Levi Robinson and Joseph Hall as Lieutenants. Capt. W. T. Howell, regular Quartermaster, and Drs. Robert M. O'Reilly and E. J. O'Callihan are also on duty at Fort Laramie.

Seventy-five miles northwest from Fort Laramie is

FORT FETTERMAN,

commanded by Gen. Cuvier Grover. The officers at the post are: Capt. Fred Van Vliet, Company "C," Third United States Cavalry, with James D. Vroom and James Allen for Lieutenants; Capt. Joseph H. Van Derslice, Company "D," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Thomas F. Tobey and Robert Lovell for Lieutenants; Capt. Fred E. Trotter, Company "E," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Joseph Sladen and George T. T. Patterson for Lieutenants; Capt. George W. Dost, Company "F," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Robert P. Warren and Richard T. Yeatman as Lieutenants; Capt. David Krause, Company "G," Fourteenth United States Infantry, with Patrick Hasson and Frank Taylor as Lieutenants. Dr. George W. Tower is on duty as Assistant Surgeon of the post.

Returning to Cheyenne, 54 miles west on the Union Pacific Road, and 570 miles from Omaha, is

FORT SANDERS,

commanded by Gen. Inis N. Palmer. The officers on dut at Sanders are: Capt. Henry E. Noyes, Company I, Second United States Cavalry, with Christopher T. Hall and Fred. W. Kingsbury for Lieutenants; Capt. Alex. Sutorius, Company E, Third United States Cavalry, with George E. Ford and Henry Lemly as Lieutenants; Captain Andrew S. Burt, Company H, Ninth United States Infantry, with Will E. Hoffman and William L. Carpenter for Lieutenants. Dr. George P. Jaquette is on duty as Assistant Surgeon at the post. Gen. Palmer has for staff officers, First Lieut. William P. Clark, Adjutant, and First Lieut. W. Rawolle, Quartermaster.

Following up the line of the Union Pacific Road from Sanders, 120 miles, we come to

FORT FRED STEELE,

commanded by Gen. P. R. De Trobriand. The officers are: Capt. Thomas B. Deweese, Company "A," Second United States Cavalry, with Martin E. O'Brien and Daniel C. Pearson as Lieutenants; Capt. C. D. Emory, Company "K," Ninth United States Infantry, with A. H. Bowman and William Abbot for Lieutenants (Capt. Emory is on staff duty at New Orleans, La., and Lieut. Bowman commands the company); Capt. Nathan W. Osborn, Company "B," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with James W. Fornance, First Lieutenant. Dr. John M. Dickson is on duty as Assistant Surgeon of the post. Gen. De Trobriand has for staff officers Lieut. Pratt, Adjutant, and Lieut. G. M. Bascom, Quartermaster.

Two hundred and seventeen miles west from Fort Steele, and nine miles north of the line of the Union Pacific Road, is

FORT BRIDGER,

commanded by Col. A. G. Brackett. The officers are: Capt. Alfred E. Bates, Company "B," Second United States Cavalry, with James N. Wheelan and Frank U. Robinson for Lieutenants (Capt. Bates is on duty as Instructor at West Point, and Lieut. Wheelan commands the company); Capt. Emory W. Clift, Company "G," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with B. H. Rogers and Frank Baker as Lieutenants. Lieut. Rogers acts as staff officer to Col. Brackett, and Dr. A. J. Hogg is on duty as Assistant Surgeon of the post.

One hundred and seventeen miles north of Bridger, near the Sweetwater, is

CAMP STAMBAUGH,

commanded by Capt. Arthur MacArthur. The garrison consists of one company, "K," Thirteenth United States Infantry. But one officer besides Capt. MacArthur, First Lieut. John S. Bishop, is on duty at the post. Dr. Samuel A. Greenwell is the Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Forty-six miles northwest of Stambaugh is

FORT BROWN,

commanded by Capt. R. A. Torry. The garrison consists of one company, "A," Thirteenth United States Infantry. There are but two officers on duty at this post besides Capt. Torry, viz: First Lieut. John B. Guthrie and Second Lieut. Emerson Griffith.

Returning again to the Union Pacific Road, and passing over to Utah, at Salt Lake we find

CAMP DOUGLAS,

commanded by Gen. Henry A. Morrow. The officers are: Capt. D. S. Gordon, Company "D," Second United States Cavalry, with Samuel M. Sweigert and William A. Dinwiddie as Lieutenants (Lieut. Sweigert is on detached service); Capt. Alfred Hough, Company "C," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with Jerald Omsted for First Lieutenant; Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Company "D," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with Thomas S. Mumford and Marcus W. Lyon as Lieutenants; Capt. Robert Nugent, Company "E," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with H. G. Cavenaugh and Rogers Birnie as Lieutenants; Capt. William M. Waterbury, Company "F," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with William Auman and Benjamin H. Gilman as Lieutenants; Capt. F. E. DeCourcy, Company "H," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with Jesse C. Chance and Mitchell Jamar as Lieutenants; Capt. James T. McGennise, Company "I," Thirteenth United States Infantry, with Henry M. McCawley and S. E. Blunt as Lieutenants. Gen. Morrow has for staff officers, Capt. G. A. Hull, regular Quartermaster, and Lieut. Lyon, Commissary. Surgeon E. P. Vollum and Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Landerdale are on duty at Douglas, as also is Alexander McLeod, Chaplain.

One hundred and ninety miles south of Salt Lake is

CAMP BEAVER,

commanded by Col. John D. Wilkins. The officers are: Capt. M. Bailey, Company "D," Eighth United States Infantry, with James W. Powell and W. L. Pitcher as Lieutenants; Capt. Fred D. Ogilby, Company "E," Eighth United States Infantry, with Samuel Craig and Charles M. Baily as Lieutenants; and Capt. John N. Andrews, Company "G," Eighth United States Infantry, with Charles F. Loshe and W. H. McMinn as Lieutenants; Capt. Alfred T. Smith, Company "I," Eighth United States Infantry, with Frank T. Adams and Wallace Mott as Lieutenants. Col. Wilkins has for staff officer, First Lieut. Samuel Craig. Dr. F. W. Elbrey is the Assistant Surgeon of the post.

These are the stations, troops, and names of officers, on duty in Gen. Ord's immense Department. The object of the posts, and the use of troops, cannot now be explained, for want of space; but that will be duly attended to under the head of "Indians."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Preparations are being made to vigorously prosecute the surveys of the Northern Pacific Road during the coming summer. The Seventh United States Cavalry, under Gen. Sturgis and Gen. Custar, twelve companies, are now on their way up the Missouri to Fort Rice. Gen. Bradley, with four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry and six companies of the Ninth United States Infantry, will leave Omaha Barracks for Rice on the 1st of May. Capt. Charles J. Dickey, with six companies of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, will rendezvous at Rice, where they will be joined by some companies of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. The whole command, 2,600 strong, will move from the Missouri toward the head of Powder River and Yellowstone, under command of Gen. David S. Stanley.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Gen. Ord, early in May, will send Capt. Jones, Engineer Officer of his staff, into the Wind River region, to explore the country lying between Little Wind River and the Yellowstone. Capt. Jones will be escorted by Company "B," Second United States Cavalry, First Lieut. James N. Wheelan commanding, and will be accompanied by a large number of bird, snake, and bug men.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Although rather early in the spring to begin their deployment, yet the Indians have let us hear from them. On Friday last, a party of 75 ugly Ogallala Sioux came into upper North Loup Valley, and attacked the settlers. A battle was fought,—with what result is not yet certainly known; but a citizen telegraphs that the Indians were driven off. The Indians killed one horse, wounded one, and succeeded in carrying off ten head belonging to farmers.

The Valley of North Loup is 40 miles northwest of Grand Island, which is only 150 miles west of Omaha. The Loup Valley is about 70 miles long and 4 wide. The soil is very rich, and it is considered one of the best valleys in the State of Nebraska. The settlement on the Loup was substantially begun, about two years and a half ago, by Capt. Samuel Munson, United States Army, who bought some land, and laid out a town called Coatesville. The settlement now numbers about 200 farmers, and is rapidly increasing. Gen. Ord has for some years past kept a summer-camp of troops in the Loup Valley, and will have troops there this summer; but the Indians preceded him a few weeks. Immediately on learning of the attack on the settlers, Gen. Ord dispatched Capt. John Mix, Second Cavalry, with his company, to their relief; and Capt. Munson packed his carpet-sack and departed by the first train to look after and defend his settlement. No one need hesitate to settle in the beautiful Valley of the Loup on account of this scare, for, if the Indians who have ventured in there get out alive this time, it is not likely they will ever care to return.

AARON ABOUT.

THE RAFFERTY SUPERSEDEAS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: So much has been said and written about the supersedeas in Rafferty's case that I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts and the condition of the question.

When a cause has been finally passed upon by the Supreme Court, under the recent Practice Act, an order of that Court, remanding the same, is usually filed, and, after ten days' notice to the adverse party, the cause is redocketed in the court below. This is the practice in proceedings in invitum, or against unwilling parties.

This being the law, an impression has prevailed that Mr. Reed, in Rafferty's case, after its removal in the Supreme Court, redocketed it without "a transcript of the order of the Supreme Court remanding the same, and without the ten days' notice"; whereas, in fact, Mr. Reed did not redocket the case at all. The case was redocketed by the defendant himself. The records of the Criminal Court say: "It appearing to the Court, from a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court, *produced and read to the Court by the defendant's attorney*, that the judgment of the Court in this cause has been reversed," etc., ... "it is ordered that this cause be, and the same is hereby, redocketed."

This opinion set forth all the reasons why the cause was reversed, and concluded as follows:

"Judgment of the court below must be reversed, and the cause remanded. Judgment reversed."

The "order of the Supreme Court remanding the case," or what we know as a remittitur of it, had it been filed, would have recited the fact that error had been found, and would have concluded as follows:

"Therefore it is considered by the Court that, for that error, and others in the record and proceedings aforesaid, the judgment of the Criminal Court of Cook County, in this behalf rendered, be reversed, annulled, set aside, and for nothing esteemed, and that the cause be remanded to the Criminal Court of Cook County *for such further proceedings as to law and justice shall appertain*."

The remittitur, under the English law, consisted of the entire record. Under our practice, it consists of the last order of the Supreme Court. Neither the entire record, nor the order remanding the cause, nor any order of the Supreme Court, can give jurisdiction to the court below. The jurisdiction of that court is the original jurisdiction of the case. While it is pending in the higher court, the jurisdiction below remains in abeyance; but, when the Supreme Court finally passes upon it, that jurisdiction revives and attaches. Therefore, the ordering of the case out of the Supreme Court is simply evidence that the obstacle to the original jurisdiction is removed; and, therefore, the remittitur is not the essence of the jurisdiction, but simply the evidence of a fact upon which jurisdiction depends.

The question in this case, therefore, is: Can the defendant himself waive the particular evidence which the statute gives him the right to have? The statute gives him the right to have a copy of the order remanding the case, as evidence of the fact that the control of the Supreme Court over the case has ceased, and ten days' notice of the motion to redocket. Can he waive either or both of these?

This is not a new question. Our Supreme Court has decided that a man upon trial for his life may waive all the safeguards intended for his protection.

In People v. Scates, 3 Scam., 351, they say: "He may plead guilty, and thus deprive himself of one of the most valuable rights secured to a citizen,—that of trial by jury."

Now, if a defendant may waive everything but the gallows, is there any doubt but that he may accept the *opinion* certified by the Clerk as evidence of a remanding, instead of an order certified by the same Clerk? What is the order but an epitome of the opinion?

The statute provides that changes of venue may be granted upon the affidavit of the defendant. This is the foundation of the proceedings. In People v. Scates, no affidavit was filed, but oral application was made, and the State's Attorney consented to the change. The Court to which the cause was sent dismissed the case, because it acquired no jurisdiction without the affidavit. The Supreme Court granted a mandamus compelling the trial, on the ground that, as the prisoner was to make the affidavit, he might waive it, and, as it was simply the evidence of prejudice, the State's Attorney might admit the prejudice.

In Brennan v. The People, 15 Ill., 512, also a capital case, a change of venue was granted without an affidavit or consent of the Prosecuting Attorney; and, after the prisoner was convicted, he applied for a new trial on the ground that *he* did not file an affidavit in *his* application. The Court held that, having made the application for his benefit, he was presumed to have waived whatever provisions upon his part he did not comply with.

Under our criminal code, the prisoner is entitled to a copy of the indictment before he pleads or is tried; but, in McKinney v. People, 2 Gil., 540, a murder trial, it was held that, if he pleaded and went to trial without objection, he would be considered as having waived a copy of the indictment.

Aside from these decisions, in Rafferty's case the statute settles the question. It provides that, "All questions concerning the regularity of the proceedings in obtaining changes of venue, *and the right of the court to which the change is made to try the cause and execute judgment*, shall be considered as waived after trial and verdict." Rafferty's counsel redocketed the cause, obtained a change of venue, and went to trial without objection. After verdict, therefore, such defendant, by express provisions of the statute, is estopped from raising any new question of jurisdiction.

A LAWYER.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

MT. CARROLL, Ill., April 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the agitation of the transportation question, it seems to be assumed, generally, that the price of the products of the West is arbitrarily fixed at the place of consumption, without reference to the supply, or cost of raising at the place of production; and that any reduction in cost of handling inures to the benefit of the producer. Is this true? The present rate of freight on a barrel of flour from Chicago to Philadelphia is, say, $1.20 per barrel. Now, if the rate should be placed at 50 cents per barrel to-morrow, would a man who understood these things look for a decline in Philadelphia, or an advance in Chicago.

Again: Lake freights are firm at 15 cents on corn to Buffalo, a distance of about 575 miles. How does this compare with railroad rates, 19 6-10 cents? Nothing is said about this. Vessel-owners are under some obligation to the public, who donate millions for harbor improvements, light-houses, hospitals, and the like. If the principle of public right to regulate private profits is sound, a schedule of rates for lake-vessels is next in order; after that, rents, hotel-charges, and finally, perhaps, the cost of flour and pork, for cheap food is essential to a larger number of "the people" than low passenger fares.

Is any principle of government policy correct which cannot be followed out to its widest application?

WATCHMAN.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The gas men on a strike had a secret session to-day, and subsequently marched to the funeral of a member of their society. The President, when asked about their meeting, said: "All that we want to do is to keep the passion days. They think we are all heathens, but we are to keep the end of Lent, and bury our dead this afternoon."

WASHINGTON.

The President's Consultation with Secretary Richardson—O'Kelly and the Cuban Authorities—No Vacancies in the Japan and China Missions—Northern Pacific Railroad Lands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREASURY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President was in consultation with Secretary Richardson for about two hours to-day, at the Treasury Department. The Secretary alleges that the interview was entirely of a social nature, and that the present condition of the money market was not once alluded to. On the other hand, well informed parties, who have access to the President, state that the latter feels great uneasiness at the present financial situation, and that his visits to the Secretary to-day had reference to the ordering of a large sale of gold some time next week, and the purchase of an equivalent amount of United States bonds.

For the first time in several years, the premium on bonds is considerably below that on gold, and it is stated the President wishes the Secretary to take advantage of this fact, both for the benefit of the Treasury and the relief of the money market. It is further stated that the President unites with Secretary Richardson in a wish to limit the currency circulation to $356,000,000, and not to disturb the $44,500,000 reserve, except under the most serious circumstances.

O'KELLY IN CUBA.

Secretary Fish, to-day, forwarded instructions to the Consul-General at Cuba to inquire into the facts in the case of O'Kelly, the imprisoned New York *Herald* reporter, and to report upon them at once. It is charged that O'Kelly has only resided in this country two years, and that he never made application to take out naturalization papers.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JAPAN AND CHINA MISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Rumors have been repeated from time to time of the resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong. Inquiry at official sources to-day shows that Mr. Low's resignation has not been received, and that ex-Senator Cole's name has not even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China or Japan mission. Mr. Cole himself says he is not an applicant for a diplomatic position.

Up to noon to-day no one at the President's house or at the Department of State had any intimation of DeLong's rumored resignation, further than what has been privately said by some of his friends, namely: that he would retire should the Administration desire a change.

THE PRESIDENT

to-day gave audience to a number of persons on business matters, and at 1 o'clock went to the Treasury Department, where he had a long consultation with Secretary Richardson.

ARMY MATTERS.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been directed to send all disposable colored recruits at St. Louis, to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for assignment to the Tenth Cavalry.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified the local land offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to lands along the line laid down on its maps of preliminary location, as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before the lands had been formally withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants, and involves about two hundred sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory, and elsewhere.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard the argument of President Becker, of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, in support of its application for patents for about four hundred sections of land where it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed till May 1.

The President to-day issued an order removing the Land Office from Vermillion, Dakota, to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory.

NOTABLE EVENT.

A post-office has been established at Jamestown, Va., this week for the first time, although Jamestown was the first place permanently settled on this Continent.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The chief interest in Wall street centered in the money market to-day. A good many money-lenders, notably German bankers, have this morning been calling in their loans, and it is said to be their intention to temporarily place their money with the trust companies to await the result of the action of the authorities in regard to the enforcement of the Usury law. The street dealings were almost entirely abolished, and in their place a large business was done in turning stocks, that is, parties with money taking stocks for cash, and selling them back in the regular way; again, some brokers were lending money at 7 per cent for large capitalists, and insisting upon large commissions for their services as intermediates, as it was reported that some corporations were lending their money at 7 per cent and charging fancy commissions for taking care of the collaterals until Monday. While stock-brokers paid very high rates for money to-day, some of the leading banks had larger sums than usual offered to them at legal interest, which they generally accepted, and helped out their less fortunate neighbors. The market was unusually stringent, and, after opening at ¼, advanced to ⅜, but just previous to 3 o'clock, when nearly all the bank accounts were made up, the rate of interest dropped to plain 7 per cent.

The bank statement is again a surprise, for the reason that it does not show any such gain in deposits as there should to tally with the reports of the express companies as to the receipts of currency from the interior during the week. The statement, however, is favorable, for there has been a decrease in reserve deficiency of $1,220,500. The National Banks are $1,082,925 against $3,200,100 last week, below the 25 per cent reserve, and the State banks are short of reserve by $942,378, against $1,036,700 last week.

Mercantile paper is nominal.

GOLD

was active and higher, advancing from 118¾ to 119⅛, with a final reaction to 118⅞. The advance was started by a report of a hitch in the New York Central negotiations at London, which frightened the "bears," and caused the covering of short contracts.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were heavy and lower.

STOCKS.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was tame, although in a few instances prices advanced early in the day. Shortly after the opening, when money become very stringent, a general decline set in, which culminated in a final fall of 1 to 2½ per cent in values. There was a steady stream of cash sales between 10 and 3 o'clock, the difference between sales for cash and in the regular way ranging as high as ⅜ per cent. The most frequent differences, however, were ⅛ and ¼ per cent.

BONDS.

The advance in gold imparted a strong tone to Government bonds, which were in good demand by foreign brokers early in the day. The advance was not maintained, however, in later dealings. The favorites were 1867s. The market closed quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull, heavy, and irregular. The supply of good spring wheat extras is in excess of the demand, and these are extremely heavy. No. 2 and superfine are plenty, and quiet. Sales, 7,200 brls; receipts, 19,211 brls. In wheat, owing to the storm and firmness of holders, business was very light, and the market closes firm, with a fair milling and moderate export demand. Sales, 32,700 bu; receipts, 22,100 bu. Pork was quiet, and only a jobbing business was reported, with sales of about 350 brls at $17.50 for new mess, $17.00 for old, and $13.75 for uninspected extra prime. For future delivery, no transaction. Receipts, 2,727 packages. Cut meats were quiet, but prices are quoted generally steady. Dry salted shoulders are nominal at 6¾@7c, latter figure asked. Of pickled bellies, 50 boxes, 14 pounds, sold at 10c. Smoked hams sold to extent of 1,000 in bulk at 14c for small city. Receipts, 5,854 packages. Bacon was fairly active and firm, with sales of 800 boxes Western clear, for April, at 9½c; 850 boxes do at 9¼c. Western long clear is scarce. City is quoted at 9⅛c. Lard was quiet but steady. For Western for April, 8⅞c was bid without business. Of city, 120 tierces sold at 8⅝@8¾c. For future delivery, 250 tierces seller 90 days at 9c; for May, 9c bid and 9 1-16c asked. Receipts, 2,758 packages.

What is Thought of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of to-day joins the press in its denunciation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which has just adjourned. It says the closing scenes in the House of Representatives, in this State, on the last night of the session, resembled the wild orgies of a Saturnalia, rather than the ending of the official duties of a set of men who were charged with the greatest trust that could be assigned to men. Whether the wild disorder which was manifested is to be accounted for upon the theory that the majority of the members, having been generally successful in the attaining of the corrupt objects dear to their hearts, were overcome with joy and gratification, or whether they were glad that they were about to escape from further detention, is immaterial. They acted like a disorderly crowd of school-boys rejoicing at the approach of the holidays, and losing all sense of discipline and decorum.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, April 12.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Utah Central and Southern Railroads to-day, Brigham Young resigned the Presidency of both roads. J. Sharp was elected President of the former, and William Jennings of the latter.

Brigham Young has now retired from all business affairs, in order to go to Arizona with a mission to build the Southern Pacific Railroad in that Territory. This action has weakened faith in the secular operations of the Mormons.

The police are raiding on the demi monde and the gamblers, fining them $100.

Judge McKean's decision leaves the Justices of the Peace supreme, no appeal being recognized. Blackmailing is the order of the day, and, in consequence, the Mormon Treasury is greatly enriched.

Fires.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Baptist Church on Fifth Avenue, near One-Hundred-and-Twenty-sixth street, was burned this afternoon. Loss $30,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 12.—A fire at Parkersburg, W. Va., destroyed the dwelling of Mrs. Neal McCombs, occupied by Philip Dohmeyer. A son of the latter, aged 9 years, could not be reached, and was burned to death. The loss on the house is $5,000.

BOSTON, April 12.—The New England organ factory and Cressy & Noyes' moulding shop, on Wareham street, were burned this morning. The loss is $60,000; insured.

PATTERSON, N. J., April 12.—Todd & Richards' jute and hemp-mill was burned this morning. The loss is about $75,000; insurance $50,000. By this fire 130 hands are thrown out of employment. Included in the insurance is $2,500 each in the Farmers', Merchants' & Manufacturers' Company, of Hamilton, O., and in the Lancaster & Boatmans', of St. Louis; $3,000 in the North Missouri; $6,000 in other Missouri companies; $4,000 in a Cleveland company, and $1,500 in the Mississippi Valley, of Memphis.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery—Death of a Suspected Criminal—Solemn Amusement—Shipments of Specie—Insurance Matters—High Tides—Destruction of Property—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collector that he has decided that ribbons made of silk, containing two threads of cotton on the edges, are liable to a duty of 50 per cent only. The importers have heretofore been paying 60 per cent. The Custom-House authorities claim that the ribbons were in reality all silk. It is estimated that this decision will compel the Government to refund over $800,000.

The *soi disant* Mrs. Gen. Arlington, who was found apparently suffering in the streets of Brooklyn on Monday night last, from an abortion, has been recognized as a notorious confidence woman. Last October she was arrested at the Erie depot, Jersey City, on the charge of swindling a German girl on one of the trains by means of a bogus check. She at once fell helplessly ill, and frightened the police surgeon so thoroughly that he gave her an injection of morphine under the skin. She delivered up the money, and was discharged. On Wednesday, a week ago, she was taken to the First Precinct Police Station, Jersey City, in an apparently fainting condition, when she told the following story: She arose at 6:30 a. m., and attended early mass. After mass she started down town, intending to draw some money from the bank, but on the corner of Broadway and Canal streets she recognized her friend, Gen. Avery, in a carriage. The General beckoned for her to enter, she did so, and they drove to Delmonico's, where they had some lunch; she drank a glass of ale, and remarked something peculiar in its taste; but the General said the reason for that was that it was old ale; they re-entered the carriage and proceeded to Wall street; as the vehicle was turning the corner she became suddenly unconscious, and remembers nothing more until she awoke in the streets of Jersey City. Capt. McHorney was badly taken in by this harrowing tale. He hired a carriage and sent her to the Grand Central Hotel. Investigation proved that there was not a particle of truth in it, but that it was simply a job to blackmail the gentleman whose name she took. It has also been ascertained that she had not been enceinte at all, and that no abortion has been produced on her. The physicians of Long Island College Hospital have been terribly sold. It is supposed that this is an attempt to blackmail the rich Dooress, Helena Kolls. She is the daughter of a cobbler.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Lucy Raymond, who has been locked up the past week with Mrs. Myers, in the hope that she would learn something of the Goodrich murder, left the jail last night. Mrs. Myers continued to be "the parrot that never talks."

Matthew Morrison, aged 50, who was arrested on suspicion of killing Mary Fagan on the night of March 18, died last night in Bellevue Hospital. He twice attempted to commit suicide.

Friends of Nixon, the convicted murderer, will dance in a Bowery hall on Monday night, for the benefit of his family.

The remains of Henry Hewitt, a victim of the Atlantic disaster, were buried this morning in Greenwood.

The case of Carl Vogt, charged with the murder of Chevalier Rabianco, at Brussels, some time ago, has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

The steamships Donan and City of Brooklyn took $400,000 in specie for Europe.

The Brooklyn Board of Underwriters have issued a circular fixing the rates of insurance at from 25 cents to $1 on $100.

Judge Woodruff to-day decided that unless the appeal in bankruptcy, provided for in the eighth section of the Bankrupt act, be taken within ten days after a decree is entered, the United States Court acquires no jurisdiction thereby; and he says he is satisfied the act of June, 1872, has not changed the law in that particular.

Godel & Co., bankers, notified the Stock Exchange to-day to refuse to receive fifteen New Jersey Central convertible bonds of $1,000 each, numbered 2,744 to 2,758, registered in the name of John Matthews. Godel says the bonds were obtained on Thursday by a fraudulent check.

Benoni Howard, charged with counterfeiting match stamps, gave bail in $10,000.

The storm to-day has been one of the most severe of the year. The tide was very high, and at the ferries great difficulty was experienced in getting heavily laden trucks on and off the boats. The cellars along the river fronts were flooded, and, in some instances, valuable merchandise was damaged. A large fleet of vessels was detained.

Thirteen young ladies, members of the International Academy of Natural Science, of this city, accompanied by Mrs. L. M. Petersella, M. D., and Dr. Adrian J. Ebell, Director, sailed for Glasgow.

Terence Fitzpatrick brutally beat his wife, at their home, in Brooklyn, last night. The neighbors interfered and held Fitzpatrick, while his wife endeavored to escape from the room on the third floor by means of a clothes-line. The line broke, and the woman fell to the ground and was fatally injured.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Leonard, tenants at 62 Columbia st., Brooklyn, had a fierce fight, using chairs and domestic crockery in the combat. The result was that Mrs. Murphy was fatally injured. Mrs. Leonard was arrested.

The shooting of a burglar in Newtown, a week ago, did not prevent a robbery last night of the Breslau and Amityville depots of the South Side Railroad, Long Island, and the pillaging of a store in the latter place. The thieves were discovered while in the store, but having a horse and wagon, they succeeded in getting off with themselves and the goods also.

The third deposit of $250 a side in the forthcoming prize fight between Arthur Chambers and George Seddons for $2,000 and the light-weight championship, was staked to-day. The pugilists and trainers were present. The fight takes place on the 21st of May.

In this city last week there were 518 deaths.

The Masonic fair closed to-night. It is expected $35,000 will be realized.

Prayers have been ordered in the Catholic Churches to-morrow for the restoration to health of the Pope.

Among the passengers to Europe to-day were ex-Senator Cattell, John P. Bigelow, Chief of the United States Treasury Loan Department, and Col. Roebling, Engineer of the Brooklyn bridge.

Three men to-night attacked Charles Schell of No. 451 West Forty-second street, in a store at Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The murderers escaped.

Thomas Moran, of No. 28 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested this evening on suspicion of murdering his wife.

BUFFALO.

Forger Sentenced—A Confidence Man Sent to Prison—The Canal-Funding Bill.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Col. Theodore Tynex, who pleaded guilty to forgery on Thursday, was this afternoon sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Col. Dan Myers was not sentenced, being wanted as a witness in cases pending.

Alexander H. Brailev, a shoemaker, said to have practised the confidence game extensively in all the large cities between Chicago and Buffalo, by representing himself as a merchant of Montana, and ordering large stocks of goods and issuing drafts in payment, was to-day sentenced as a vagrant to the Erie County Penitentiary for ninety days.

The Board of Trade, this morning, reaffirmed its views on the Canal Funding bill, and petitioned the Legislature to pass the Funding bill, in order to put funds in proper shape to improve the canal, and make it practically free.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of Jay Gould's Testimony—The Evidence of an Accomplished Know-Nothing.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Jay Gould, in the Erie investigation to-day, testified that he sent $5,000 to Clinton County for a member of the Assembly, and $5,000 to the Republican Committee of Steuben County District to secure the nomination of the right man. Candidates were in the habit of coming to him for subscription. He could give no information about the $131,000 paid to Tweed, and did not know why James Fisk, Junior, was paid $60,000 for legal services, unless to pay lawyers. The vouchers for $50,000, $44,000, and $100,000, were signed by him in 1870 for legal services, but he did not know what the services were; did not know the amount paid Tweed, nor for what services. He understood all the Directors received money in March, 1872, for legal services, or something. $700,000 was expended that time. He gave Senators Madden, Harrower, J. Wood, and others, whose names he did not recollect, letters of introduction to Vanderbilt.

Obituary.

PARIS, April 12.—Saint Marc Girardin, the well-known author, died yesterday of apoplexy.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 12.—Dr. R. H. Cummins, a leading physician of this place, died of pneumonia, at 4 o'clock this morning, at his farm, four miles below this city.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Herosdiva, a young Japanese nobleman, who has been studying in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died on Wednesday, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, at his own request.

The Bank of England Forgers.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Judge Woodruff gave an adverse decision to-day in the case of MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, who applied for his release on the ground that he was illegally held by Commissioner Gutman.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 12.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends, seeing the impossibility, by legal means, to counteract the efforts of the British Consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape.

The Freshets.

LITTLE ROCK, April 12.—Last night one bent in the bridge of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad across White River was swept away. At the time the water was 38 feet deep, and is still rising. As soon as the water goes down the bridge will be speedily repaired. Travel will not be suspended.

Jacksonport is all under water. The citizens travel about in canoes and skiffs.

Little Red River is now falling. Its banks have been overflowed. Black River is reported falling also.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignan says that the Carlists retreated from Puigcerda, in consequence of the arrival of three columns of Spanish troops. The Carlists, however, say that they withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignan the result of the attack on Puigcerda.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and the Alcalde sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from before the town. They carried off their wounded, and buried their dead.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 12.—A deputation of three Russian Mennonites are here, en route for Manitoba, and thence to the Western States, with a view of examining and reporting to their people on the relative advantages of these two places for the purpose of settlement.

The St. Lawrence has risen fully a foot from the heavy rains and freshets in Ontario,—an unusual occurrence.

OTTAWA, April 12.—A majority of the members of Parliament have left the city for the Easter holidays. The House re-assembles on Tuesday.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 12.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, yesterday entertained at dinner Herr Lasker, member of the Prussian Diet, who originated the inquiry into the alleged corruption in the procuring of the railway concession.

BERLIN, April 12.—Bismarck has left for Varzin until after the Easter holiday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 12.—The moderate Republicans in the National Assembly failed to induce Thiers to withdraw M. De Remusat's candidacy for the vacancy in that body from Paris. *Le Siecle* announces it will support Barodet.

ITALY.

ROME, April 12.—The Pope was better this morning, and continues to improve. He suffers from a continuous pain in the left side and nausea. During the day, however, he received the Cardinals and wrote several letters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—In consequence of the serious illness of the Pope, the usual Easter services in the Catholic churches in England will be curtailed.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The Government has stationed a man-of-war at Ostend, to prevent the encroachments of English fishing vessels.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike of quarrymen of the Enghien district in Hainault has ended.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—In a conflict near this city yesterday, between smugglers and Turkish revenue officers, several were killed and many wounded.

DUBUQUE.

Installation of the New Municipal Officers—Speeches on the Occasion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 12.—At a meeting of the Council to-day, the newly-elected city officers were duly installed. Mayor A. F. Jaeger, in his valedictory, said:

"I know it has been your purpose, as it certainly has been mine, to raise the credit of Dubuque, and to keep faith with those who accepted its obligations. After earnest and persistent effort, the city debt has been placed on a basis easily within the power of the city to manage and control, and within its ability to meet on maturity. I trust the gentlemen who are to come after us will appreciate, as you have, the absolute necessity of maintaining untarnished the faith of Dubuque, which has been pledged to those who have, in a spirit of compromise, accepted the new or funded loan. Already, in the not distant future, can be seen the day when the dark cloud of indebtedness which has hung over Dubuque and retarded her growth and prosperity will fade away; and, when realizing and feeling the full effect of our commanding geographical position, and of the railroad system built by Dubuque enterprise, and of which we are the centre, we will go forward in the path of progress to assume among our sister cities that position which we are destined to attain. The future is indeed brightening, and the new Administration enters upon its career under favorable auspices, with every indication of a prosperous and economical management of Dubuque's municipal affairs."

At its conclusion, A. H. Peaseley, the new Mayor, was sworn in, followed by the swearing in of the newly-elected Aldermen, after which Mayor Peaseley made a brief inaugural, closing as follows:

"Let us stimulate, and not stupify, public spirit. I would encourage a growing life, and brush away decay. We cannot prosper with our arms folded, nor can we be careless or indifferent in regard to the debt, burden, or general expense which has necessitated a somewhat rigid taxation. I promise to do my uttermost to cultivate harmony and courtesy. With mutual spirit, let us join hands for the single purpose of promoting the growth and greatness of Dubuque."

DES MOINES.

Presbyterian Session—Insurance Litigation—Reward Revoked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 12.—The Revs. J. H. Potter and W. C. Halliday were elected as delegates to the General Assembly at Baltimore, by the Des Moines Presbytery, in session at Winterset, yesterday. The Revs. J. W. Gill and H. R. Jacobs were elected as alternates.

Two hundred and seventy-six causes are on the docket of the United States Circuit Court, which meets in this city May 2. The Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, has 100 cases against delinquent stockholders. Sixty-nine are suits on city and country bonds.

There have been several fatal cases here of cerebro-spinal-meningitis during the past week.

Gov. Carpenter, to-day, revoked his proclamation offering $500 reward for the arrest of Alva Chambers, the Grand Jury of Green County having indicted his brother, yesterday, for committing the same murder.

BANK ROBBERIES.

The Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Bank Relieved of $6,000—A Toledo Bank Robbed to the Extent of $25,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12.—Some interesting facts have just been developed concerning the abstraction from the vaults of the Safe-Deposit Bank, on Monday last, of a box containing a certain amount of cash and valuable papers belonging to the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank. The box contained about $6,000 in cash, and papers representing over $200,000. It appears that the cashier of the savings bank deposited the box with the Safe-Deposit Company on Saturday evening last, and, when he applied for it on the following Monday morning, the officers were unable to produce it or to account for its mysterious disappearance. Officer Hague set to work to unravel the mystery. He made a thorough examination of the building and vaults, and yesterday stated to the bank that the box had been taken by a person connected with the institution. Information was also imparted to the Mayor which served to fasten the guilt on the person suspected by Hague. The Mayor's informant stated that he saw two men take the box out of the bank on Monday, and that he would be able to identify one of them, and could further testify that an employe of the bank was looking out of a window at the time. Negotiations are pending among the parties interested, and it is thought that the box will be soon returned. No arrests have been made, or even information lodged, and the names of the parties are withheld at present. The matter has occasioned considerable excitement in banking circles.

LATER.

The box stolen from the Deposit Bank was found this afternoon in a coal-vault attached to McDevit's wholesale grocery. The money had been extracted, but none of the papers were missing.

TOLEDO, O., April 12.—The loss by the burglary at the First National Bank, a few days since, proves to be greater than was supposed at the time. A box of papers belonging to V. H. Ketcham, the President of the bank, was taken, containing twenty Toledo city bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 28 to 34, inclusive, and Nos. 37, 40, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 87 of the date of Nov. 9, 1872, and Nos. 83 to 85 of May 4, 1870; also, No. 21 of the latter date, of $500. The aggregate loss will reach $25,000.

Ticket Office Robbed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 12.—The ticket office of the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad was robbed last night of what change was left in the drawer, amounting to $10. The burglar entered by cutting a pane of glass with a diamond, and then unlocking the door.

This morning, John Doe, alias Frank Allen, was arrested and upon his person the diamond and $4 of the money was found; also, concealed in his coat, was a key of the office, which he had secured some time since.

Two Scotch Swindlers Arrested.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—John and Andrew Keddie, recently arrested on a cable dispatch for alleged fraudulent proceedings in Edinburgh, and discharged for want of jurisdiction under the extradition treaty, have been rearrested and kept for examination. It appears the accused were brokers in Edinburgh, and obtained about 700 barrels from farms in that city and Leith, which, as alleged, they converted into money and came to America.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Jacksonville City Council, at a meeting held on Friday, raised the license of retail liquor dealers to $500 per annum. The license has heretofore been $300 per annum.

The Hon. W. E. Leffingwell, of Lyons, has not gone to New York to defend Stokes, as telegraphed from Dubuque to the Chicago press. He is at Davenport attending the Supreme Court, and does not intend going to New York.

At Newark, Del., on Friday, James Bush, of Wilmington, while hiding from a fellow-student, climbed to the top of the college cupola by means of the outside lattice-work, and while attempting the feat a second time, one of the slats broke and he fell to the roof, a distance of fifty-five feet, and was fatally injured.

Our LaSalle special says that the body of John Mc-rarity, the lad who ran into the Illinois River yesterday to escape from Denis Grady, an old rag-picker, and drowned in consequence, was found this afternoon. Grady is in the calaboose to await an adjourned meeting of the court of inquest on Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—The State Senate yesterday passed, with amendment, the House bill confirming the sale of the Chattanooga Railroad to the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company. The House passed, with amendment, the Senate bill recalling all the indorsed railroad bonds, and authorizing an issue of thirty-year 7 per cent gold interest-bearing straight bonds in lieu thereof, at the rate of 1,000 straight for 4,000 indorsed bonds, and providing that in no event shall the obligations of the State on this account exceed $8,000,000. The liabilities of the State will thus be decreased from near $30,000,000 to $8,000,000 on account of railroads. The latter bill releases the State lien upon roads surrendering the indorsed bonds, but levies an annual sinking fund tax on their gross earnings to pay the bonds at maturity.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, April 12.—In the House, to-day, the General Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Section 13, prohibiting unjust discriminations in freight rates, was stricken out. The House passed a bill establishing a county system of delinquent tax sales. The bill to protect members of religious societies in the enjoyment of civil rights was defeated, 19 to 57.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, April 12.—In the Senate, this forenoon, the House bill to incorporate humane societies and supplementary to the act to prevent cruelty to animals was passed; also, the bill to amend the act relative to the construction of roads by County Commissioners on petition of land-owners, and the House bill to provide for altering and vacating roads at the cost of the applicants.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill creating the Counties of Howard, Sonoke, and Stone; also, the House bill providing for the leasing of the Penitentiary to the highest and best bidder.

SPORTING.

New Orleans Races—Pigeon-Shooting at Buffalo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Louisiana Jockey Club spring meeting commenced to-day. The track was good, but not fast. The weather is delightful and the attendance good.

First race, one mile and three-quarters; all age club horse, $500 first horse $350 second, $100; third, $50; won by Fannie M, by a length, beating Mary Louise, Young Harry, Emma, Louisiana, Sir Rufus, and "C. O. D." in the same order. Time 3:13. "C. O. D." was leading until near the end, when she bolted, running into a fence. "C. O. D." was the favorite in the pools, bringing $200; Fannie, $150; Young Harry, $120; Mary Louise, $40; Emma, $16; Sir Rufus, $10.

Second race, Pickwick stake, for colts and fillies, three year olds, $50 entrance, P. P. with $1,500 added, second horse $300; third, $200; twelve nominations; five started.

Sallie Watson	1	1
Dunboyne	2	3
Edwin Adams	3	2
Van Dalia	4	4
Sunrise		dist.

Time, 1:47¼; 1:48.

Each heat was won by a length. Edwin Adams got bad starts. In the pool, Sallie Watson was the favorite at $250; Van Dalia, $140; Edwin Adams, $50; Dunboyne, $70; King Lear, $10.

Third race; three miles; all ages, 100 pounds each; three pounds allowed mares and geldings; club purse, $800; first horse, $600; second, $150; third, $50; won by Morgan Scout by a length, beating Frank Hampton, Tom Corbett, and Flora McIvor, in the same order. Time, 5:36¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—There was a very large attendance at the Oakland race-track, this afternoon, to witness the race between Elmo and Ajax for $5,000. Elmo won the first heat in 2:30¼, and the second in 2:31¼. The betting was largely in favor of Elmo. The first heat was very close, and the second close. Elmo won the third heat in 2:31¼. Three thousand people witnessed the race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—In the pigeon-shooting match here to-day, between Ira E. Paine, of New York, and James Ward, of Toronto, for a purse of $300, Ward won by five birds.

Railroad Accidents.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 12.—A freight train going north, which left here at 6 o'clock, was thrown from the track north of the station. The train consisted of forty-nine box cars heavily laden, and it required two engines, one in the rear. After the first engine and three cars had passed over, a rail broke, throwing the train from the track. The engine in the rear continued pushing, thus doubling up and crowding the rails, ties, cars, and dirt into a confused mass. Nine cars, loaded with wheat from Winona, Minn., for Clement & Stevens, Neenah, Wis., are torn into fragments, the earth is torn up, rails are bent and smashed, and wheat is strewn over all. The morning train from the north and the night train from the south have to exchange mails and passengers, and each returns, making a delay of three or four hours.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 12.—Andrew Reabansky, a Bohemian, was run over by the night express train going west, last evening, about one-half mile east of Belle Plain, and instantly killed. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—Wm. Read, 19 years of age, son of the late Gen. H. B. Read, and nephew of the Hon. W. B. Read, member of Congress from the Elizabethtown District, fell from a train last night on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, and was killed.

A Big Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Baltimore *American* proprietors propose to institute a suit for damages against Judge Gilmer, of the Circuit Court of that city, and the foreman of the late Grand Jury, which passed upon several articles printed in the paper, relative to immorality in the public schools. The charge is said to be that of using their official positions with the object and purpose of injuring the reputation and defaming the *American* and its proprietors. The charge against Judge Gilmer is that he attributed to the *American* language which was never used in its columns, and against Mr. Hedges of violation of his oath of secrecy and gross misrepresentation of the testimony of its editors before the Grand Jury. Damages are to be laid at $100,000. It will open the question as to the liability of a Judge and foreman for extra judicial action, injurious to the character and interests of a citizen.

Declines the "Salary Grab."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—The Hon. G. W. Hazleton, member of Congress from this District, who voted against the increase of salary, is visiting here to-day, and on being interviewed as to the "back pay" which he could claim under the bill passed by Congress, said he had declined to take it, and directed the House Sergeant-at-Arms to return the amount coming to him into the United States Treasury, and send him the Treasurer's receipt therefor.

As evidence of the popular feeling on the subject, it may be stated that fourteen letters were received from crippled soldiers in one day, by the United States Pension Agent of this District, in regard to their pensions, and all denounced the "salary grab."

A Fatal Stabbing Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—This afternoon, William Saunders, George Fletcher, and Michael Connor entered the saloon of Philip Reese, at No. 216 Pear street, and fatally stabbed the proprietor. They were arrested. Two of them are members of the Fire Department.

The Rochester Disaster.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The body of Willis Pratt, one of the victims of the recent disaster, was recovered this evening. A diver will explore the basement to-morrow for the bodies of the others who may have been drowned.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The Leipzig, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, steamship Cambria, from Liverpool.

Another Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The steamer Kangaroo to-day commenced laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable, from the cable house at Fresh-Water Point to near Chebuto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, which will lay the main portion of the cable.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

PRESTON, Ga., April 12.—Enoch Ferdinand Shane was hanged here yesterday for the murder of his wife May 4, 1872. His paramour and accomplice, Susan Eberhart, is under sentence to be hanged May 2. Two sisters and two brothers of the woman Eberhart witnessed the execution.

Refused a New Trial.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The general term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Henry Fralish, who was convicted of murder in Syracuse, N. Y.

Steamboat Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The steamboat Big Horn, hence April 5 with an assorted cargo, was burned yesterday at Point Pleasant, Bayou Bartholomew.

—The Troy *Times* states that a reorganization of the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad Company is expected to take place within a fortnight. Two companies now exist with the object of building a railroad on the west shore of the Hudson River. There has been some antagonism existing between them. This we understand will be harmonized. This line, which will be in competition, when completed, with the New York Central and Hudson River Roads, is divided into three divisions, known as the Eastern, Middle, and Western. The eastern division extends from Jersey City to Catskill, the middle from Catskill to Syracuse, and the western from Syracuse to the International Bridge at Buffalo, between which and New York the new road will shorten the distance, as at present traversed, twenty-four miles. The cost of completing the line, with a double track railroad of four feet eight and one-half inch gauge, is estimated as total for the 420 miles, $26,213,500. Average per mile, $62,412.19.

THE COURTS.

Proposed Act to Suppress Divorce Advertising by Fine or Imprisonment.

The Question of the Liability of Married Women to Arrest.

Judicial Opinions Reported During the Past Week.

The Courts in Brief---General News, Bankruptcy Matters, and New Suits.

The disturbed relations between man and wife are attracting as much attention across the Atlantic as here. The London *Law Times* has an exceedingly interesting article on one branch of the subject that we do not remember to have come across in the Chicago courts—namely, the liability of married women to arrest under the circumstances cited. The *Law Times* says:

Women are very much inclined to insist on their strict rights, and it is only just to them that they should be shown exactly what are likely to be their correlative liabilities. We have two cases before us which illustrate the position of married women—one in our Court of Exchequer (Dillon v. Cunningham, 27 L. T. Rep., N. S., 830), and the other arising in the Irish Court of Common Pleas (Nagle v. O'Donnell, H. L. T. Rep. (Feb. 15), p. 25. In the former case, the plaintiff had brought an action against the defendant, a married woman living with her husband, upon a promissory note given by her during coverture. The defendant did not appear to the writ, and thereupon, her coverture not being pleaded, judgment by default was signed against her for debt and costs. Under her marriage settlement, the defendant was entitled to a large income arising from property settled upon her to her separate use, without power of anticipation, and payable to her by half-yearly installments in January and July. She did not appear in the action, because she believed that her separate property was not liable for the debt, and that her person was protected by her coverture. Mr. Justice Quain, at Chambers, made an order on the defendant to pay the amount of the debt and costs by two installments with interest at 4 per cent. On an application on her behalf to set aside this order, it was broadly contended that a married woman is not within the Debtors' act, and, further, that no evidence of means had been adduced before the Judge at Chambers.

This case raised the question, which is necessary to be considered, what was the position of a married woman sued as a feme sole, and not pleading her coverture, before the Debtors' act 1869? This point was discussed in Poole vs. Canning (15 L. T. Rep. N. S. 537) in which a married woman who pleaded her coverture, but gave no evidence in support of it, and the verdict went against her, and she was arrested, applied for her release, which application was refused. The ground of such refusal is plain. By allowing judgment to go by default the defendant puts the plaintiff to the expense of suing out a writ of inquiry. She had her remedy by writ of error, as pointed out by Lord Tenterden in Moses v. Richardson (8 B. & C. 421). There that learned Judge said "the defendant ought not to have suffered the plaintiff to incur the expense of executing a writ of inquiry. As to this mode of procedure, Mr. Justice Willes said, in Poole v. Canning, "I do not say that it is not within the discretion of the Court to do that compendiously which might be done by the course suggested, in the same way as they will set aside an outlawry upon the terms of payment of all the costs which the plaintiff has been put to by the proceedings." "This, however,"—namely, the application by the married woman—said his Lordship, "is not an application to the equitable jurisdiction of the Court; it is an absolute claim by the defendant as matter of right to be discharged as a married woman. There is no case where that has been allowed, except where she has been sued with her husband." And in Dillon v. Cunningham, Baron Martin said: "No doubt the law is that a married woman will only be discharged by the Court in a case where she is a necessary party to the record as such, and where it is shown that she has no separate property of her own. In such a case the equitable jurisdiction of the court steps in and discharges her. But," his Lordship added, "it is quite a different thing where, as in the present case, a creditor has obtained a judgment against a married woman in an action in which she stands by and neither pleads her coverture nor appears to the writ or at the trial; it is then too late for her afterwards to set up her coverture, and after having thus stood by and let matters proceed so far, she should not now, in my judgment, be at liberty, in order to free herself from the position in which she has voluntarily let herself be placed, to show that she is a married woman."

The Irish case is somewhat stronger in favor of the married woman. A *feme sole* contracted a debt prior to the passing of the Married Woman's Property act of 1870, and married subsequently to the act coming into operation. No settlement was made on the marriage, and no provision was made for payment to her previous creditors. She was sued alone under Section 12 of the act, judgment was recovered, and she was arrested on a ca. sa. She applied for her discharge on the ground that she had no separate property and no means of paying the judgment debt. Chief Justice Monahan, delivering the judgment of the court, reviewed the English decisions, and said: "We do not lay down that in no case have we a power or right to interfere and prevent a plaintiff from availing himself of his legal right; but we clearly should not do so unless circumstances render it imperative that we should exercise an equitable discretion in that respect." And as to the operation of the Married Women's Property act upon the exercise of this discretion, the Chief Justice said: "We think that, as her marriage passed away her property, and, being subsequent to the Married Women's act, deprived her creditors of the right of suing her husband, it would have been only fair that she should have made provision for the debts she owed before marriage. And, even if it were a case in which we had a discretion, we think that it is one in which we should not be justified in exercising that discretion in her favor."

We think that these cases show with sufficient clearness what is the position of a married woman who, in the one case, contracted while married, and, being sued, does not plead her coverture, and in the other contracted when sole, and makes no provision for payment of her creditors when she has transferred all her property by marriage. In either case, being imprisoned, and having no extraordinary ground upon which to call for the exercise of an equitable jurisdiction, they must remain in custody, or seek some mode of getting rid of the judgment, as by proceedings in error. The remaining point, raised in Dillon v. Cunningham, is one of practice under the Debtors' act. It is clearly established by this case that there is nothing in the act requiring a Judge, before making an order for payment of a debt, to be satisfied that the debtor has means. That remains to be done at a subsequent stage, namely, when an order for commitment in default is applied for. Therefore a ca. sa. may issue an order to pay money, and even though the defendant is not a person liable to imprisonment, there may be some difficulty in obtaining a release. This is a point connected with imprisonment for debt, which may render its abolition not so real as is supposed.

DIVORCE ADVERTISING.

Judge Benjamin Haskell has sent us the copy of a proposed bill that he forwarded to Springfield on Friday. The framer is confident that the act will be popular among the respectable portion of the law profession, and he invites comment. The following is a copy:

AN ACT to suppress newspaper advertising for divorce cases:

WHEREAS, It having become known to this Honorable Assembly that the practice of advertising for divorce suits between married parties, by certain persons of this State, holding themselves out to the public as lawyers and attorneys in regular standing, through the medium of certain newspapers, published in the State of Illinois, and more especially in the county of Cook; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed by this Honorable Assembly that the practice of such advertising as now indulged in on the part of such persons has a pernicious effect upon the marriage institution of the community at large, by way of inducements calculated to influence fickle-minded persons, who never would think of separating from each other but for the presence of such advertisements, making divorces easily obtainable, at low figures and without scandal, etc.; therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in the practice of advertising in any of the newspapers published in the State of Illinois for divorce suits between married parties; and any person or persons engaging in such practice of advertising for divorce suits shall be liable to indictment and arrest by the grand inquest of the county where such offender resides or advertises within this State; and on conviction thereof shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court before whom such offender shall be tried, in the county jail, not exceeding twenty days, and if by fine, not exceeding $100.

OPINIONS FILED.

The current number of the Chicago *Legal News* gives the following:

The Lycoming County Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania holds that a Catholic priest duly ordained and appointed pastor of a church may file his bill against the Bishop of his diocese for a wrongful interference with the exercise of his office as pastor. This case is reported in 5 *Legal Gazette*, 97.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Hunt, J., in a case where the Legislature of Wisconsin authorized a county to make a subscription to a plank road, and to issue bonds therefor. All the provisions of the law were not complied with, but the court, after reviewing the authorities, held the bonds good in the hands of a bona fide holder before maturity.

It was held by Bradley, J., in the United States Circuit Court of Georgia, in Beall v. Harrell et al., 7 N. B. R., 400, that the assignee in bankruptcy has no greater right than a judgment creditor, and, although a Sheriff's deed may be given as a mere cover, yet if his grantee convey such property to a bona fide purchaser without notice for value, his deed will be protected.

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, by Drummond, J., holding that the act of April 20, 1871, does not authorize the removal of a case from the State courts in every case in which the United States Courts would have original jurisdiction; that Congress did not intend by the general words used to extend jurisdiction except under the circumstances specified in the several acts.

SUIT TO RECOVER PLEDGED REAL ESTATE.

Annie Pierce on Saturday brought suit in the Superior Court against Louisa M. Stark, widow of the late James L. Stark, James D. and Mary Aurelia Stark. Complainant avers that on the 4th of May, 1871, she was the owner in fee simple of Lot 88 in C. J. Hull's Subdivision of Block 51 of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, Township 40, Range 14, east of third principal meridian, in the City of Chicago; that on the 5th day of May, 1871, she was confined in the Cook County Jail on an alleged charge of larceny; that she employed as her attorney James B. Stark, who signed a bond to secure complainant's appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court; that the bond was never forfeited, the Grand Jury finding "no bill" against her; that on the 5th of May she conveyed to James D. Stark, by a quit claim deed, the property above mentioned, to secure him from any loss which might arise through her non-appearance at court; that there was no other consideration for the conveyance of real estate; that said Stark died, recently, leaving his widow and two children, the defendants, his heirs; that a few days previous to his death complainant sent to his office to demand a deed of the premises, but learned that he was sick unto death and could not be seen; and that she has remained in possession of the premises ever since the said deed of conveyance was made; wherefore complainant asks for a reconveyance of the property to her.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER TO A WIFE.

The assignee of William Palmer on Saturday petitioned the United States District Court to declare a certain deed fraudulent, conveying land in which the South Park Commissioners have an interest. Complainant relates that the bankrupt and his wife made a transfer of 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, in Block 3, in Dickinson's Subdivision of the east 10 acres of the northeast half of the south 59 acres of the northwest fractional Section 13, 38, 14, except the north 6 feet of Lot 6, to James Davidson, for the use of Mrs. Palmer; and that condemnation proceedings were taken by the Park Commissioners for the possession of said lots, the amount of which has never been paid. He avers that no consideration was ever paid for the transfer, that it was made for the purpose of delaying creditors within the meaning of the act, and he prays that the necessary deeds be made vesting the title in him, as Assignee. The same as to Lot 8, in Block 2, of Tyler's Subdivision of the south half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, 39, 14.

"THE STATE RING" SUED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Messrs. Cooper, Garnett & Packard on Saturday commenced suit against George C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, John B. Smith, George McMullen, James B. McMullen, Daniel McMullen, Horace A. Hurlbut and James Van Inwagen, on the part of George T. Pitkin, John Keller, J. J. Spalding, Madison LaMonte, Sherman R. LaMonte and C. L. Spalding, Wm. H. Kimball, Wm. F. Mayhon, James H. P. Daly, and James J. Mahon, Benjamin L. Fleithcher and Cornelius G. Lazear, Benjamin P. Ward, Richard L. Carhart, and Charles A. Lewis, David B. Fisk, Daniel M. Fisk and John E. L. Frazier, for conspiracy, placing the damages at from $5,000 to $10,000 each. This is another attempt to make the parties concerned in the "State Insurance Ring" amenable, at common law, to the policy-holders for the losses the latter would have been paid had they not been led to part with their claims at nominal prices.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

On representation of the petitioning creditors, John A. Hunter was on Saturday ruled to give evidence in the matter of Higgins & Brand, at 10 a. m., on the 15th inst.

The supplemental petition of John B. Smith, for the adjudication of William Cuthbert, was filed on Saturday, by special permission of the Court, the proceedings under the former petition having been conditionally dismissed. The petitioner claims as a creditor on an unpaid note of $1,510.60, and alleges a preferential payment to or settlement with G. & C. Cook. Leave was given also to prosecute on the original petition. A rule to show cause was issued.

A reference was made to Register Grant, on the petition of D. B. Sems & Sons, in the matter of Leander Rockwell.

At the first meeting of the creditors of Wurtzberger & Frank, on Saturday, before Register Hibbard, George W. Campbell was elected Assignee.

In the matter of Henry Simon, a dividend of 10 per cent was declared on Saturday.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Bastardy cases, in the County Court, will, in the future, be tried on the third week in the term instead of the last, as formerly. The following cases will be tried on the 17th inst.: Annie Holt v. Henry Long; M. A. Smith v. Theodore Honeysett; Valiska Schoen v. Henry D. Schmidt; Frederika Fisher v. Henry Schmehl; Catherine Spanner v. Ernest C. Jaeger; Lena Johnson v. Chas. Nortman; Jas. Pool v. Timothy Casey. The M. A. Smith referred to has, since the commencement of the suit, died in child-birth.

The case of John Olney vs. Henry Docker, to recover $10,000 on a contract made by defendants to pay him that amount as fee for services in a law-suit, in a contested will case, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding him $9,500 damages, the odd $500 having been received by Olney at the opening of negotiations.

The Grand Jury in the Criminal Court was filled on Saturday and will be impaneled this morning.

Several appeal cases were heard in the Criminal Court on Saturday, but no business of interest was transacted.

In Judge Rogers' Court, the motion for a new trial in the case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad vs. Field et al. was overruled, but an appeal was allowed.

In the case of Reynolds v. Guest, Judge Rogers announced that, if the plaintiff did not abate $338 from verdict, he would grant a new trial. Plaintiff abated. Defendant took exception to the Court compelling plaintiff to abate, and moved for a new trial, which was overruled.

The jury in the case of French v. Staples, the action to recover for the non-indorsing by defendants of a note tendered in payment of merchandise sold them by plaintiff, found for plaintiff, with $3,390.14 damages.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Farwell, on Saturday, heard the continued arguments in the Ellen Kennedy habeas corpus case. Mr. Cooper made an impassioned appeal for the care of the child, picturing the almost certain ill consequences of sending her back to the custody of people who had already shown her so bad an example. The case was again continued.

Mary White, on Saturday, commenced suit in the Superior Court against Harriet N. Willers and Francis Drappin, in trespass, $5,000.

Louis Levi commenced suit in case, $10,000 damages, against C. W. B. Wimmersett, on Saturday, in the Supreme Court.

Samuel P. Walley petitions in the Superior Court for divorce from his wife, on the ground of her drunkenness. The astonishing part of the case is, that plaintiff avers that he married defendant in September, 1868, and that the fruit of the marriage are a boy and girl, aged respectively 8 and 9 years! He petitions for the custody of these children, who, if they continue to accumulate age in the mysterious manner they have been doing, will certainly very soon be old enough to take care of themselves.

Hartwell Gray and Stephen Lambert, executors of the estate of the late Charles A. Morey, of Belvidere, bring a suit in assumpsit for $6,000 against the Hartford Life Insurance Company, for the non-payment of a $4,000 life insurance policy. Morey insured in the Company about the 15th of June, 1867, and died on Sept. 24, 1870. The Company declined, and still decline, to pay the amount.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—A. W. Clapp & Co. v. W. B. Fonville; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—George W. Campbell, assignee of William Palmer, v. James Davidson, Margaret Palmer, and the South Park Commissioners; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,987—Mary White v. Harriet N. Willers and Francis Drappin; trespass, $5,000. 42,988—Edward G. Mason v. Thomas Middleton; assumpsit, $150. 42,989—M. V. B. Van Dimark et al. v. M. C. Francy; assumpsit, $500. 42,990—Annie Pierce v. Louisa M. Stark, James D. Stark, and Mary Amelia Stark, bill. 42,991—George T. Pitcher v. Geo. C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, John B. Smith, Geo. McMullen, James B. McMullen, Daniel McMullen, Horace A. Hurlbut, and James Van Inwagen; trespass on the case for conspiracy; $2,000. 42,992—John Keller v. Same; $10,000. 42,993—I. L. Spalding, Madison LaMonte, Sherman R. LaMonte, and C. L. Spalding v. Same; $5,000. 42,994—Wm. H. Kimball v. Same; $5,000. 42,995—Wm. F. Mayhon, James H. P. Daly, and James J. Mahon v. Same; $10,000. 42,996—Ben. L. Fletcher and Cornelius G. Lazear v. Same; $3,000. 42,997—Ben. P. Ward v. Same; $5,000. 42,998—Richard L. Carhart and Charles A. Lewis v. Same; $3,000. 42,999—David B. Fisk, Nathaniel Fisk, and John E. L. Frazier v. Same; $10,000. 43,000—Geo. Barnes v. T. Davis Fitch; assumpsit, $500. 43,001—Louis Levi v. C. W. B. Wimmersett; case, $10,000. 43,002—Samuel P. Walley v. Maria Walley, divorce, on ground of drunkenness and for custody of children.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,572—Albion R. Miller et al. v. Robt. L. Landy; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,573—Appeal. 6,574—Hartwell Gray et al. v. Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company; assumpsit, $6,000. 6,575—Mary Ann v. Thomas Simpson, divorce. 6,576—Thomas M. v. Maria C. Jackson; divorce. 6,577, 8, 9, 6,580, 1, 2, 3—Appeals.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Its Celebration in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches.

All Their Houses of Worship Crowded Yesterday.

Floral Decorations and Appropriate Ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Powers' Views on the Resurrection.

ST. JOHN'S.

The Easter services at St. John's Church yesterday morning were attended by one of the largest audiences that the building has ever held. The lecture-room where the services are held was beautifully decorated with flowers. An immense vase of the size of those upon Ashland avenue, near Madison street, was filled with blossoms, and on the inside of the chancel was a large basket filled with buds. A beautifully-made cross lay on the Communion-table, together with a crown with a large B wrought on top of it in flowers. A cross hung in front of the reading-desk, and there was a beautiful Maltese cross near the centre doorway.

THE SERMON.

After the services, remarkable for the wonderfully fine music, were over, the Rev. Dr. Powers preached the following sermon:

There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body. The glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. We shall all be changed. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.—*St. Paul in First Corinthians*, 15.

It is a conscious and happy existence after the death of the body of which we desire the strongest certitude. The subject of the resurrection has no significance, no interest to us except as identified with continued and exalted life. If there can be no future being without the carnal resurrection—I mean a literal, physical, atomic restoration of the body that dies—then, rather than give up one's belief in immortality, we will accept that, for the belief in immortality is not to be abandoned. But if such a reality of future existence is promised as meets the needs and wants of the soul without a carnal resurrection, then what is the advantage of it? Why should it be so strenuously insisted on by any who accept the Gospel? In this matter we must take the Divine Word, and not what is advocated by fanciful or mistaken theologians. There is no subject of our holy faith that has been treated in a more repulsive, irrational, and unscriptural way than that of the resurrection of the dead. Statements have been made about it not only in conflict with all that is known of the word and methods of God, but at which the best spiritual instincts revolt. The whole analogy of Scripture, the requirements of Science, and the demands of the religious nature are satisfied in the glorious view enunciated by St. Paul. Those who insist that the resurrection means the restoration of gross matter, are always getting back to the idea of flesh and blood. But this the Apostle explicitly denies. "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God." Now the identical body which is laid in the grave, atom for atom, shall be perfectly restored, or it shall not. If restored, then the body must be exactly as it was at the moment of death. If glorious and immortal existence is secured to the Christian—it is the Christian's career that I have in mind in this discourse—under new conditions suited to the nature and needs of the soul, then what perishes by death will not be wanted. And this is what the Gospel assures us, and what we cry for in our sins and sorrows.

We are to accept the truth that our nature is constituted for the sphere of being in which it is placed and its uses there. What is the fact of our present state? We have an immaterial intelligence and a material body—"a terrestrial body," and its "glory is one." It is good, and wonderful, and fitted for its present condition and service. No better vehicle for the soul, here in the realm of physical things, can be conceived than a healthy human body. Yet it wears out and dies. What is the fact of the eternal state? We shall have an immaterial soul and a "spiritual body"—a "celestial body," whose "glory is another." "As we have borne the image of the earthy we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Because this mortal body is precisely what is wanted for our present existence, it is no evidence that it is what is suited to the glorified and eternal state. Indeed, unless that state is to be a condition just like this one, where being will be repeated under exactly the same circumstances, we can have no possible use for such a body; it would be a hindrance and clog.

That such a carnal resurrection as is taught by some is incredible I shall not argue at length; yet a glance at a few facts may not be inappropriate.

In the first place, the body is constantly changing by virtue of the process of nutrition, and we wake every morning with a body differing from the one with which we went to sleep. The man who lives to the age of 70 years has had his body renewed at least ten times during this period. Now, which of these bodies, or what part of each, shall he have in his resurrection, if the *identical* atoms once in his mortal frame—amounting to ten times the matter of one—were gathered up for an immortal body? Suppose he takes what is his body at the moment of his dissolution, then he must eternally have what was characteristic of it at the time. If we hold to the atomic theory, we must be consistent, rigorously so, or we give up the principle. So, if the man dies terribly maimed, or loathsomely diseased, or emaciated to a skeleton, or blistered and charred by fire—whatever his appearance—he must be so, particle for particle, in exact juxtaposition, quality, and quantity. If it is a material restoration, it must be accurate, if it be at all.

But perhaps it is answered, God will give what was peculiar to the best condition and aspect of the body—to the most perfect health. Will he? What then? Some never know what it is to be well; their lives are protracted and suffering. Some are hideously deformed monstrosities, hateful to themselves, and objects of pity from their entrance into the world. Would these like to wear their ugliness forever? Ask those who limp with painful steps through life; ask those whose years are blighted with incurable pain; ask the crippled, the bed-ridden, the palsied, the deaf, and dumb, and blind, and insane (if they could understand the question), if there is any period of their lives when they would wish to have the body that they wore their eternal tabernacle,—if they do not long for what is fair, and comely, and superior to evil change? How could the promise be true that "all tears shall be wiped away," that "there shall be no more curse," if the identical bodies (and if identical disease and deformity would cling to them) were restored? No wonder that St. Paul greatly wished to put off this fleshly vesture, and prayed that mortality might be swallowed up of life. It was not this "flesh and blood" that he desired to be clothed with, but "the house from heaven"—the spiritual body.

But, further still. Change is the great law of nature. There is no absolute annihilation, but the same constituents of things serve in their turn many purposes, and in different combinations work benign and gracious ends. The human bodies that decay only vanish to reappear in other forms in the grand economy of the universe. They mingle with the elements. They live in the ocean of the atmosphere. They circulate in the sap of the tree. They swell in the bud. They tint the flower. They enrich the pulp of the grain. They become ingredients of animal life, and still pass and flow on according to the divine ordination. And so it comes, in the great procession of life, that what has been a portion of the body of one has had a place in many. It has served for thousands, perhaps millions, of years, but in the end it has a definite locality. Now, as an atom or any aggregation of atoms can be in one place only at the same time, whose will the material be in the general restoration, if each body claims the exact constituents which belonged to it in time? For perhaps hundreds had once the same atoms in their mortal frames. When one can tell how twenty suits will fully furnish a hundred men, then he can answer this question, and explain how a part of a thing is equal to the whole.

These suggestions, instead of discrediting the resurrection as St. Paul asserts it, only support and illustrate it. To appeal, as some do, to the power of God as the last resort in the maintenance of an atomic restoration of our physical bodies, seems both presumptuous and illogical. The question is not about the power of God,—though He can never contradict Himself,—but the will of God. God has power to do what he does not and will not perform. He could make harvests ripen without our planting and tilling. He could replenish the mines of iron and gold that have been exhausted. He could make our city beautiful with structures more superb than human hands can raise. He could translate us so that we should not see death. In innumerable ways he could do what he never will do. For He works in harmony with his perfect nature according to the laws that are inherent in Himself.

Now, just what the religious nature craves is assured in the resurrection of the just. We want to exist, and this is certified. As in Adam we die, so in Christ we shall be made alive. But what is that in which resides the consciousness of life? It is not the body, nor emotion, nor thought. Says Griffith: "That which I call *myself* is not a mere congeries of thoughts, but something which has these thoughts, to which they present themselves, in which they converge and from which they emerge. I mark myself as one and indivisible in contradistinction from the world, from the body, and from mind, the object of consciousness." Butler says, "Our gross organized bodies are no more a part of ourselves than any other organized matter around us." Plato, in closing an argument on this point, affirms: "The man being neither the body by itself, nor any compound of body and soul, must either be nothing at all, or else that one thing in which mastery resides"—meaning the soul. Prof. Rollinston declares: "A man is one thing, his mind another, his body a third. Although they both belong to him, they are no more the man himself than his horse or his dog. The Scriptures corroborate all this. The body is likened to a scabbard," "I was grieved in my spirit in the midst of its sheath;" to an earthly domicile, "we dwell in houses of clay;" to a tent, "our earthly house of this tabernacle;" to clothing, which shall be exchanged for a better garment, "desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from Heaven." So *mind* is distinguished from the *man*. "What man knoweth the things of a man save the *spirit* of a man which is in him," that is, *himself*. "With the mind *I myself* serve the law of God." All the phenomena of consciousness, as much as the world without us, and the body around us, are affections, movements, manifestations of the simple self, but are not themselves that self. The continuance of selfhood is what makes our existence.

But we want a life that shall so serve its purpose as to fulfil the end of its creation, and this is assured in the resurrection of the just. The Ego, the I, with all that pertains to the soul, needs organs for its use and service. And a body is promised,—a body we need and desire, which shall be as perfectly adapted to the soul and its sphere as is the present body to this condition. But this present body is the "terrestrial," the "mortal" one. It has its office and its honor; but its glory is peculiar to its use in this world. The glory of the "celestial" is another. Its texture, its capabilities, its sphere will be different from this. For we shall be changed. This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. There can be no such assumption of the spiritual and the undecaying without the putting away of that which is material and decaying. "We shall bear the image of the heavenly."

But do you ask, How, then, is the identity of the individual preserved? That has been answered already. The identity of a person does not depend simply upon the amount and position of a certain number of material particles. Change is constantly going on in everybody, and yet the personated remains. Your child has changed in looks and knowledge, and yet it is yours. You, too, have lost your bloom and strength, and yet your selfhood is not destroyed. With your resurrection-body your proper identity will not be impaired. That is your body through which the soul expresses itself, which is the instrument of its thought and will. We cannot describe the new body any further than to say that it will be fitted to us as perfectly as is this mortal body for its service here; only its state will be higher, its uses more glorious. You need have no fear of not knowing those you love. For what about their appearance now is most expressive to your hearts? Is it so much weight, color, physical force, or the meanings that look out of the soul—the smile, the tone, the light of the face, the indescribable air? Perhaps that babe will have grown to manhood or womanhood before you see it again, that friend have caught new beauty in the Paradisiacal clime, the radiance of sweeter affection fill those loving eyes. But whatever the change, you will know and be known. The familiar voice will be recognized sweeter doubtless, yet the dear voice with the accents of heaven in its tones. The expression that meant so much to you on earth will only be lovelier still. The winsomeness of that child that you put away amid the summer blossoms, and the charm of that dear presence that you missed so lately, will greet you again. Not a line that is characteristic of the real personality shall be effaced.

But what is so glorious is the permanence of this existence. The body "is sown in weakness,"—ah, how weak!—but "is raised in power." The spiritual body is immortal. Evil cannot touch it. A great portion of human affliction is connected with the body. How many are infirm from birth, life-long martyrs to disease, which darkens the earth and kills their joy. Think of the great multitude who are smitten, and the manifold ills that crowd the path of their decay. There is not a house unvisited. You who have suffered in this way, and have seen your friends suffer, who know what the sick-room means, and the infirmities that weary, and discourage, and hinder the cunning of hand and brain, you need not be told of the desirableness of a body untouched by disease and elastic with an immortal vigor. And this is assured the Christian when the mortal puts on immortality. There shall be no more crying or pain—no falling pulse, and aching heart, and breathless remains. The former things are passed away.

But more than this. Here we realize not only the sufferings of the body, but its inadequacy in achieving ends that seem to be intimated in our highest estimate of life. We are confined in a certain sense by the limitations of the flesh. A heaviness resulting from a morbid physical condition often lies upon the soul. The mind suffers eclipse through bodily injury. Then, too, when most gloriously uplifted in spirit, we feel that these clay walls interfere with our clearer illumination, with a liberty, and apprehensions that seem possible, under more favorable conditions, to the soul. It is in harmony with the nature of things to believe that by a higher and finer organization, a more spiritual vehicle, we could enter into a more profound communion with what is divine, could do more that is useful and joy-giving, and rise to an experience of what is now seen only in glimpses in the more ecstatic states. Now, it is likely that the spiritual body will have just those capabilities that fit it for higher discoveries, uses, and enjoyments than are possible here. We shall be changed, and made like Christ's glorious body. Of His resurrection body we know but little, but in its power to appear and disappear, to seem tangible, and at the same time to be unobstructed in its movement by material things, in its swiftness of transit from place to place, and its various phases of appearance, we have the key to its wondrous character and possibilities. For the human soul to have a vesture like His is evidence enough that all that is needed for its noblest service and enjoyment will be provided. In the present day, as I have said, we are conscious often of being embarrassed, hindered, cabined, held back in the effort to climb and enjoy. But with the immortal one, what may not be the glorious realizations of life? No doubt veils will be taken away from sights of surpassing loveliness. No doubt clogs will be removed that restrained us from a higher communion. No doubt the spiritual sense will have keener sagacity, the affectionate nature richer play, the mind a grander power of insight and appropriation. I suppose that the activities that are put forth then in the high orders of intelligence and enjoyment will be in a direction accordant with the noblest opportunities of the soul, that all the movements of the heart will be right, that the vision of God, the apprehension of the Eternal Love will be more glorious and ravishing than anything it is possible for us to know on earth. As progress is the great law of being, we have the right to think that the fruitions of life will be more manifold and satisfying, and that the blessed ones shall illustrate in their looks, their activities, and their knowledge more and more that reflects the glory of the infinite goodness. We might attempt to portray the new splendors admitted by the finer texture of the spiritual body, the closer intimacies of immortal friendships, the strange loveliness beaming out of souls bathed in God's pure light, and their joy in the consciousness of everlasting possessions and securities. But it is only the general facts that we are assured of—as to details we know absolutely nothing. It is enough that we shall be changed—this vehicle of the soul shall be like Christ's own glorious body, suited to its place and destiny. All shall die. But while some shall shine as stars for ever and ever, others shall come forth to contempt and shame.

So it is LIFE of which we are assured by our victorious and risen Lord. Easter is the great festival of life, and all its joyful significance centres here. When we are most truly ourselves, in purest and happiest moods, the sense of life and its blessing is very precious. Conscious of what is sweet, and gracious, and beautiful in existence, you do not want your SELF to be obliterated. The thought of being put away from the sights of the fair earth, to thrill no more with the delights of noble endeavor, to rejoice no more in dear companionships and inspiring knowledge, and to gaze entranced no more on the divine perfections, is hateful to you. You want to live on and on, freer, happier, stronger, wiser, of course, but you want to live; and the symbols and intimations of life are all around you. You feel it in the genial air, the fragrant morning, the birds that sing, the flower that looks laughingly up in the April sun, in the glee of children,—yes, in the deep wells of your inmost self. And now, at this fresh season, as Nature is rehabiting herself in garments of beauty, and things fair and pleasant bring back to memory so much that has sweetened your years, you hear as gladly as ever the voices of life. But, ah! there are voices that you do not hear. There are hands that you touch no more. There are faces that you loved to look upon that have passed away. And you know that you too must vanish from this scene after a little space. But is this the end? Are no fairer landscapes to smile around you? Are you never to gather up the golden links of knowledge and friendship that were broken here by death? Are you to walk no more amid the beloved and holy ones as of old? Are the great, choice treasures of the soul to be spilled beyond recovery? Is Christ to be no longer dear? Is life to shake down its ripe, delicious fruits for you in no more radiant clime? Is there no Heavenly Father to receive you to His everlasting arms? Ah! you cannot accept the realm of blank and nothingness as yours. You spurn the dark negations of the materialist that deny to the soul life, and home, and joy. Your being springs forward in its mighty yearning for life. Your heart runs on hungrily for the fruitions of the eternal ages. You grasp lovingly the assurances of the Redeemer's victory over death. You see your supreme desires met in the great and precious promises: "I am the Resurrection and the Life. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying. And there shall be no more curse; and no night shall be there, for the Lord giveth them light. And they shall see His face—the love that filleth all. They shall be like him, and his name shall be in their foreheads; and they shall reign forever and ever. This is the great Easter of eternity. How easy to believe it all where the soul has risen with Christ to newness of life. The decaying vanishes. Evil dies. Sorrow and sin are left behind. Mortality is swallowed up of life. In the spiritual body you abide, and your joy is full.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The Sunday-school Easter festival was held at the church in the evening, and was attended by over 200 happy children. The music and singing were alike excellent, and the affair was greatly enjoyed by all who participated in it.

ST. MARY'S.

The Easter services at St. Mary's Church (Catholic), at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, were attended by a vast concourse of people. The aisles and vestibule were so crowded that the worshipers were unable to kneel when such an attitude of devotion became necessary. Contrary to general expectation, the church was without floral or other decorations, and the music, which has hitherto been of the orchestral order on great festival days, was confined to the regular choir. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the following clergymen:

Celebrant—The Right Rev. Bishop Foley.
Assistant Priest—The Rev. Father Converse.
Deacons of Honor—The Rev. Fathers Lambert and Noonan.
Officiating Sub-Deacon—The Rev. Father Puttens.
Master of Ceremonies—The Rev. Dr. Murphy.

A brief but instructive sermon on the Resurrection, as understood by the Church, was preached by the Rev. Father W. J. Madden.

Before the close of mass it was announced that the Right Rev. Bishop, by virtue of authority conferred upon him by His Holiness the Pope, was enabled to grant a plenary indulgence to every person who attended confession and prayed for the welfare of the Church and of His Holiness.

The quartette choir, composed of Mrs. Maguire, Miss Farrell, Mr. Schultze, and Mr. Bowen, sang Haydn's Fourth Mass under the leadership of the organist, Prof. Rohner. Rossini's "O Salutaris" was finely sung by Mrs. Maguire during the Offertory.

A number of persons, among them THE TRIBUNE reporter, were shocked by the ill-breeding exhibited by several Protestants who entered the church when the services were about half over. These people, some of whom resembled ladies, elbowed their way through the crowd of worshipers in the vestibule until they reached the inner doors, where they stood laughing at and commenting on the movements of the clergymen at the altar. Had it been a circus they could not have indulged in any more talk and levity. When they had seen all they cared to see they rushed out with the same indecent haste with which they entered. Perhaps it would not be proper to say that these people intended to act in this impolite manner. Their low breeding is doubtless the cause of it.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Church (Episcopal) yesterday morning was crammed to overflowing. Never before was seen a goodlier attendance in any one given church, at any one given time. The Rector, Rev. Clinton Locke, officiated. There were not many floral decorations, as are usually found on Easter Sunday in the Episcopal churches. Over the lectern was an arch of evergreens, with the words in letters of flowers, "He is risen." The font and pulpit were also adorned with lily leaves and flowers. The rear of the chancel was decorated with a few crosses of small dimensions. One or two of the side windows were ornamented with a basket of flowers.

CHRIST CHURCH.

At Christ Church a slender chain of evergreens entwined around the font was all the vernal offering to be seen.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The Easter services at the Cathedral of SS Peter and Paul, yesterday forenoon, were of a very impressive character. The edifice was crowded to repletion, hundreds being unable to find seats. Bishop Whitehouse officiated, assisted by Canon Knowles. The services were full choral. In addition to the usual music, the following anthems were sung: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept," and "Christ, being raised from the dead, dieth no more," with the Hallelujah hymns 103 and 104. During the day, four different services were held.

CALVARY CHURCH.

The services at Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Western avenue, were of an interesting character, and were participated in by a large congregation. The floral decorations here were simple, but extremely neat. A cluster of hot-house plants at the base of the baptismal font enveloped it in green, while boquets of cut flowers completed the effect at the top. The cross in the rear of the altar was also prettily ornamented with beautiful flowers. The Rector, Rev. J. F. Walker, preached an interesting discourse on the text, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" The excellent music by the choir was a notable feature of the services, the Te Deum and offertory selection being very finely rendered. In the afternoon there was a pleasant Sunday-school celebration, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

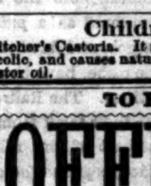
At this church the feast of the Resurrection was observed by a large concourse of people at the forenoon services. No attempt at elaborate decoration was made, a few choice flowers and plants being tastefully arranged at the font and altar. A cross of many-hued blossoms on a field of white fringed with evergreen constituted a beautiful ornament to the reading-desk. The Rev. Mr. Kinney, the rector, officiated in his usual impressive manner, and preached an admirable sermon appropriate to the occasion.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

Last evening the members of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Epiphany, their parents, and friends, assembled in the Church, on Throop street, near Adams,—the former to take part in, and the latter to witness, the Easter celebration. Every seat was occupied, and the aisles were full of people. The children and Bible-class formed at the house of a parishioner near by at half-past 6 o'clock, and marched into the edifice, passing up the left aisle, before the chancel, down the right aisle and up the centre to the pews assigned them. The crowded condition of the church rendered the march somewhat difficult, but the little ones were too happy to become petulent, and did not manifest their displeasure at being pushed and jostled and almost crushed. The classes were headed by the teachers, who carried a banner on which was inscribed the name of the class, and a motto on the reverse side. The organist rendered some sweet music while the procession was moving. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, which were contributed by members of the congregation. Vases and bouquets were abundant, but the principal feature was a magnificent cross, composed of evergreen and variegated flowers, which stood on the communion-table. The font was full of flowers, and a basket of beautiful roses was pendant from the ceiling. In front of the chancel was a stand, in which were the Easter eggs and cakes. The eggs were elaborately gotten up, representing all sorts of things. After reaching their seats, having marched to the words of the processional hymn commencing, "Christ hath arisen," the services were begun by repeating the Lord's Prayer. The Tenth Psalm was then read, and all present joined in chanting "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us." The Rector, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, after a few introductory remarks, called upon the classes, one by one, for their offerings. A delegation of children, with their banners, carried the offering of each class to the chancel, and presented it to the Rector. The occasion was made especially interesting by the remarks of the pastor relative to the meaning and object of the festival. He explained the meaning of the emblems borne by the children in an exceedingly happy manner. The singing was not perfect, but very fair; the festival, however, was a success, and will undoubtedly be adverted to with pleasure by all who were present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar



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Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

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The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strata are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—170 feet of quick sand,
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,

and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..............Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..............Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,
BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,
No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount paid to risk. A 1 names on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE **Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.**

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

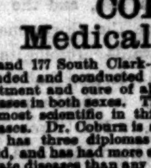
LUMBER.

We remove our yard after May 1 next, and offer inducements on balance of our stock, consisting of 1st, 2d, and 3d clear and select, all thicknesses; 2d and 3d common flooring, wide flooring, box and stock boards, common boards, inch and 1¼ inch fencing; also 1¼ inch common, 2 and 3 inch plank, lath, etc., etc. FISHER, PERLEY & CO., corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, *but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up*, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. *Buy only of respectable houses.*
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

A Book For Every Man.

The "SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of ills worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, Assistant Physician. N. B.—The author may be consulted on the above, as well as all diseases requiring SKILL AND EXPERIENCE.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the Eminent English Artiste,

MISS NEILSON!

Monday and Tuesday evenings,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Miss Neilson as JULIET.
Wednesday—AS YOU LIKE IT. Next week—The popular actor, Mr. MARK SMITH, in ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, and every evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES—The greatest living exponent of eccentric character, Mr. FRANK S.

CHANFRAU!

Who will appear in his wonderful Sensation Drama, entitled

KIT, The Arkansas Traveler!

Replete with THRILLING ADVENTURE and NOVEL SITUATIONS!

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! Monday, April 14, BENEFIT OF J. R. KEMBLE. Production of the laughable burlesque, by Ed Marble, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET. MACKIN & WILSON in an entirely new act. Law in Chicago! The Three Graces! Vocal Quartette! The Coming Crisis! Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!
MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.
During the week and at the matinees. First appearance of the charming artist, Miss ELIZA O'CONNER and the beautiful Miss JOSIE BATCHELDER, and initial production of the wonderful Parisian sensation,

ALIXE,

Having just completed a run of twelve weeks at Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. A beautiful pathetic picture of real life.
In rehearsal, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKS. Also THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

THE REIGN OF FUN
WILL COMMENCE ON
Tuesday Evening, April 15,
WHEN
STUART ROBSON,
The funniest man in America, will make his first appearance in a new local drama, entitled
Law in New York.

NIXON'S,
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Positively last week of JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.
Monday, April 14th, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Robinson, Katie Stokes, Foster, Pastor, Burk, Rogers, and all the old favorites.
Previous to the entree a Whole Herd of Wild Ponies will be let loose in the ring, and a wild CALF BUFFALO loose amongst them.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 165 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:00 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*5:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Modoc War: Further Particulars of the Lava-Bed Butchery—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—The Rafferty Supersedeas [Communication].

THIRD PAGE—The Courts—Easter Sunday—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Modoc Massacre; The Compromise Railroad Bill; The Sunday Saloon Business; The Penitentiary Investigation; Gen. Canby; Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Railroad News—Notes and Opinion—Hyde Park Matters—Chicago Live-Stock Market—Marine News—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Mormon Letter—News Paragraphs—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Rumors of War—The Farm and Garden—The San Salvador Earthquake—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson, "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Alixe." Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 23d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercle have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompanying all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, And by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 14, 1873.

Hayti has been the scene of a revolution, which ended in the execution of thirty of the rebels. Among them was Gen. Michel, one of the most troublesome of the factionists of the Republic.

The Pope grows worse. It is said that, for fear of interference in the affairs of the Church by European powers, no further bulletins of his health will be issued, and that, if he dies, his death will be kept secret until the Cardinals have elected his successor.

MacDonnell's plea, that his case was not covered by the extradition treaty, and that he ought to be discharged from custody, has been denied by Judge Woodruff, who finds the law broad enough to hold him. Bidwell, another of the gang, who was arrested in Havana, has escaped by jumping out of a window in his prison.

Several hundred settlers along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad are to be turned off their homesteads, according to a recent decision by Secretary Delano. These persons, several years ago, took possession, under the Homestead laws, of lands which had not at that time been withdrawn by the Railroad Company; but the latter claim them on the ground that they were covered by their preliminary maps, and Secretary Delano has decided in favor of the Company.

To move on the Modocs at once, and not to leave one of them alive, is the substance of the orders which Gen. Sherman issued yesterday to Gen. Schofield. This is a peace policy which proceeds on the plain principle that the way to put an end to the Modoc war is to make an end of the Modocs. The savages number 53, and there are 600 troops about the lava-beds ready for immediate service. With eleven regular army soldiers against every Indian, the last scene of this tragedy ought to be short, sharp, and decisive. The War Department has issued an affectionate memorial of Gen. Canby's life and devoted service to his country, and says that every honor consistent with law and usage will be paid his remains.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, but generally strong. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 10@15c per brl higher, closing at $15.80@15.85 cash, and $16.20@16.25 seller June. Lard was quiet, but a shade firmer, at $8.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.65@8.70 seller June. Meats were in fair demand, and ½c per lb higher, at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8c for short ribs; 8⅜c@8½c for short clear, and 11@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were inactive, and firm at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive, and nominally easier at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was quiet, but ½c higher, closing at $1.17½@1.19 cash, and $1.21¼ seller May. Corn was less active, but a shade firmer, closing at 31⅛@33½c cash, and 34⅛@34¼c seller May. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 24½@27c cash, and 28@28¼c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 61@63c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at 69@72c. Hogs were in demand at unchanged prices, sales being reported at $5.05@5.40 for poor to choice. Cattle and sheep were without quotable change.

THE MODOC MASSACRE.

One year ago yesterday, the Government of the United States ordered the Modoc Indians, or, more truly, a rebellious fragment of that tribe, to be removed to a reservation which it had designated in Southern Oregon. A year has elapsed, and that order is not yet obeyed. A whole year has been wasted in the dilly-dallying of Peace Commissions, and in interviews arranged by speculators and Indian traders, and to-day the Modocs are no nearer their reservation than they were a year ago. For a whole year, the remarkable spectacle has been presented of a great and powerful Government negotiating with a mere handful of paupers and murderers, and seeking to make terms of peace with them as if they were a nation of equal dignity; negotiating all the more frequently and zealously after its troops had been defeated, and fresh outrages had been perpetrated upon the defenseless settlers of Oregon. The wretched farce has now culminated in the brutal murder of two of the Peace Commissioners and one of the noblest and highest officers of the army, who, if he had been left to follow his own counsels, would long ago have settled the Modoc question. The inane Indian policy of which we have heard so much sentimentalism has at last borne bitter fruits. It remains now to be seen whether the Administration is satisfied with the working of its policy, or whether it must furnish more victims to Modoc savagery before it will enforce its own orders.

In the light of the mournful intelligence which has come from the Lava Bed,—for the death of such an officer as Gen. Canby, who was a soldier and a man without fear and without reproach, is a national calamity,—a slight sketch of the Modoc troubles will not only be of current interest, but will also indicate the only policy which can be safely adopted in the settlement of this question.

The Modoc troubles first broke out in 1855, in which year a combination was formed among the Indians of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, against the Government. The war had no definite result, and, at its close, the Indians still held their territory unmolested. From that time until 1866, the Modocs were unfriendly to the Government. In the latter year, a treaty was submitted to them, and it was discussed until 1871, in which year a reservation was set apart for them with the Klamaths, in the southern part of Oregon. A portion of the tribe settled on the reservation, but the remainder, under the leadership of Capt. Jack, the murderer of Gen. Canby, refused to move. Subsequently, the treaty was submitted to Capt. Jack for ratification, and he was induced to go to the reservation. He had not been there long before trouble arose between his band and the Klamaths, and the Modocs were soon off again, plundering and murdering far and wide. On the 12th of last April, Superintendent Odeneal was ordered to remove them to their reservation, peaceably if he could, but to remove them in any event. Upon the receipt of his orders, the Superintendent directed Agent Dyar, of the Klamath Reservation, and Ivon D. Applegate, Commissary in charge of the camp at the reservation, to have an interview with the Modoc Chiefs, and see if they could not persuade them to remove. This interview was had on May 14, 1872, but it was fruitless in results. The Superintendent once more sent messengers to Capt. Jack, ordering him and his braves to come to Sink River on the 27th of December last, and in the meantime ordered Col. Wheaton to be in readiness with his troops to assist in removing them. As might have been expected, Capt. Jack refused to come. The whole business was then entrusted to Maj. John Green, commanding at Camp Klamath, who sent Capt. Jackson with thirty men to co-operate with Col. Wheaton, instructing them to reach Capt. Jack's camp as soon as possible, with the expectation that the Modocs would surrender at once. On the other hand, however, the Modocs attacked the troops, the battle lasting two hours, without serious result to either side. After the battle, the Modocs retreated without interference, and took up their position in the Lava Bed, near Lake Tule, on the southern boundary of Oregon, the topography of which is shown in our map elsewhere in this issue. From their new position they sallied out at every opportunity, and perpetrated fresh outrages, murdering many settlers, and plundering every white man whom they could find. Reinforcements were sent for, and, on the 17th of January last, Col. Wheaton made an attack upon them, in which the Modocs came off victorious, driving back the troops with heavy loss. From that time to this, although nearly 1,000 troops have been encamped about the Lava Bed, and the Indians number only fifty-three, the Government has not advanced a step towards enforcing its orders or punishing the murderers, but has entrusted the business to Quakers and the Peace Commissioners. For three months, almost daily interviews have been had through the medium of squaws and friendly Indians, but every overture of the Peace Commissioners has been contemptuously rejected by Capt. Jack. Presents have been lavished upon them by confiding Quartermasters at safe distances, and still every overture has been scorned. They have been invited several times to come out of the Lava Bed and meet the Commissioners, but in every instance they have refused to come. Day after day, week after week, month after month, this farce has been going on,—a great Government, with 1,000 troops under arms, under the command of two such officers as Gens. Canby and Gillem, seeking to conciliate fifty-three Indian murderers. At last, as if the Modocs themselves had got tired of the delay and twaddle of Peace Commissioners, they appoint a meeting at a distance from the camp, and come to the spot armed. They are met by Gen. Canby, Mr. Dyar, the Indian Agent, A. B. Meacham, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Peace Commissioners, and Riddle, the interpreter, unarmed. At a given signal from Capt. Jack, the massacre commences. Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were killed at once, Meacham was fatally wounded, and the others narrowly escaped.

This, in short, is the history of the Modoc troubles. There is nothing in it which does not conclusively show the wretched, purposeless, vacillating policy of the Administration; nothing which can relieve the Administration from its responsibility for the death of one of the most intelligent, conscientious, and gallant officers in the army, and of his unfortunate associates, who were the representatives of the famous "policy." There is only one compensation which the Administration can make for its folly, and that is an order for the summary extermination of these treacherous murderers. This Modoc question must now be put beyond any further possibility of negotiations. Send the Peace Commissioners home, and let Gens. Schofield and Gillem settle the question with grape and canister. That is the only form of investigation which the people will tolerate. Let "Capt. Jack," "Boston Charley," "Bogus Charley," John Schonschin, "Black Jim," "Shack-Nasty Jim," and "Hawker Jim," who were the murderers at the conference, be captured if possible, and hanged, for there is nothing which an Indian dreads so much as hanging. To kill them in battle would be a dignity in their eyes. Let the rest of the worthless, murdering gang be shot down like dogs, as a terrible warning to other tribes which have been emboldened, by the vacillating policy of the Administration, to make arrangements for a general Indian war. The Administration, if it cannot atone for the cruel slaughter of one of the most gallant and useful officers in the army, can make some amends for its year's blundering by enforcing its power to the bitter end.

THE SUNDAY SALOON BUSINESS.

The meeting of saloon-keepers, held on Saturday last, at which it was resolved to sell no more beer on Sunday, would be remarkable if there were any indications that the resolve would be observed. The saloons are divided into several classes,—those where spirituous liquors are the principal articles sold, and those where beer and not spirituous drinks is mainly sold. These are divided again into two classes,—those which have little or no business on Sunday, and those who do more business on Sunday than during the whole week. A third grade of saloons are those which have a show of a fruit-shop, confectionery, ice-cream, and oysters in front, and villainous drinks and assignation-rooms in the rear, and which are open night and day all the year round, and which, as a class, are the most infamous and demoralizing establishments in the city. These should be closed up absolutely, and without reference to Sunday, or should be refused licenses to sell liquor in any form.

But when we speak of the saloons generally, we mean those where the proprietors seek to preserve decency, respect and maintain order, and seek to prevent drunkenness on the part of their visitors. Of these, we believe every respectable saloon-keeper who deals in spirituous liquors is in favor of an absolute closing of all saloons from Saturday night until Monday morning. They desire the Sunday as a day of rest for themselves and for their families, and will do all in their power to bring about such a general closing of saloons as was proposed at the meeting on Saturday. But among those whose principal business is the sale of beer there is not the same degree of unanimity. This is due somewhat to the fact that the men belonging to the two classes have been educated under different social systems, but it is also largely due to the fact that keeping open on Sunday is a profitable business. If every saloon in the city where beer is not sold were closed on Sunday, the business of the beer saloons would be more than doubled; the whole population that now seek company and refreshment in all the saloons would find their way to the places where beer is sold. It is not possible for the law to discriminate on this question between saloons,—they must all be closed or all left open. And this is what leads to perplexity and discord, and causes the question of Sunday observance to be mixed up with that of liquor-selling, whereas the two questions rest upon totally different principles.

The argument used by some of the saloon-keepers at the meeting on Saturday was, that, if they stopped their business on Sunday, they could then insist that all other business done on Sunday, such as the running of horse-cars, the hiring of livery, the sale of meats and provisions, loading and unloading of vessels, and other acts, should be prohibited; and that enforcing a prohibition of these would compel the public to abandon the closing of saloons. That kind of proceeding has been attempted elsewhere repeatedly, and has always proved a signal failure; and, what is more to the point, has always resulted in a judicial decision that it was not competent for the municipality to stop these occupations on Sunday, but that it was competent for the law-making power to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL.

The Railroad bill which has been reported in the Illinois Legislature by the Select Committee of Thirteen has been constructed from the three bills heretofore submitted by Messrs. Donahue, Hildrup, and Connolly. It comprises the most important points in the issue, and is decidedly the best bill that has yet been brought forward. Its main provisions are as follows:

The two features of the Donahue bill which gave the Railroad Commissioners the authority to establish a maximum tariff as a *prima facie* reasonable rate of charges, and fixed the penalties for violation of the same, have been retained with some modifications. The Railroad Commissioners may change their tariff from time to time; a refusal on the part of the railroads to comply shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of extortion; the Commissioners shall bring suit upon complaint. The fines remain the same as in the Donahue bill, except that more discretion is granted the Court. Instead of fixing $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, and $25,000 as the absolute penalties for the several successive violations of the law, the Court may fix the fine at not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, etc., for repeated violations. This furnishes a sliding scale of penalties that is fairer than the rigid provisions of the Donahue bill. Forfeiture of franchise is not included in the list of penalties. All fines are to be paid into the county treasury. The best feature of the Hildrup bill has been preserved, which provides that any person who has paid extortionate charges shall be entitled to recover three times the amount so paid and the costs of his suit. The second section has been made to define what shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of unjust discrimination more fully than any previous bill, and the definition is such as will probably be found to conform to the common law.

The objections to the bill as it now stands are these: There has been no exception made in favor of those who travel on commutation tickets. Under a strict construction of the bill, the man who travels a certain distance over a certain railroad twice a day will be forced to pay the same rate as another who travels over it only once a year or once in a lifetime. This is obviously unjust. This same bill recognizes in its provisions against unjust discrimination in freight charges, a principle which should be applied also to passenger rates. In every definition of unjust discrimination, the operation of the bill is carefully confined to "freight of the same class *and a like quantity*." That is to say, the bill recognizes that a railroad can carry a thousand pounds of freight a certain distance at a cent per pound when it could not afford to carry a hundred pounds at the same rate. The same rule should apply to passenger traffic. A hundred men who can be counted on to go from Chicago to Evanston, and return, every day of their lives, can be transported at a less rate per mile than a single passenger who may or may not go. They are also entitled to better rates on account of the amount of business which they give the railroads, and it would be an unjust discrimination against them to take from them the privilege of using commutation tickets if the railway company is willing to sell such tickets. In Massachusetts, the railroads are required by law to establish cheaper rates for this class of travel than for ordinary travel.

That portion of Section 8 of the new bill which undertakes to direct the Supreme Court what shall, and what shall not, be considered an error calling for the reversal of the verdict in the court below, exceeds the functions of the Legislature. It will not hold in law, is impertinent in spirit, and should be stricken out. The Constitution provides that the legislative and judicial departments shall be separate and independent; the language of the bill in this place is an attempted usurpation by the Legislature of the powers of the judiciary. The provision that the tariffs fixed by the Railroad Commissioners shall be published in a Springfield newspaper has rather the appearance of being in the interest of some printing-office than in the interest of the public. If it is merely desired by this provision to establish evidence that the Commissioners have fixed a tariff, they can easily furnish to the Court a certified copy accompanied by the necessary affidavit. If the intention be to furnish information to the public, the Springfield newspapers will be of no use for that purpose except for the few roads centering at Springfield.

The advantages of the bill are, that it fixes fair and adequate penalties for a violation of the common law, as regards unreasonable charges and unjust discrimination, to be determined by suits brought on the part of the people, and that it establishes machinery for prosecuting such suits. We have no confidence whatever in the ability of the Railroad Commissioners to frame tariffs that will be satisfactory either to the railroads or the people, nor have we any faith in the efficiency of that portion of the bill which devolves such duties upon them. This section is extra-legislative and extra-judicial, and is obviously inserted as "a tub to the whale." We have a good deal of confidence, however, in their ability to prosecute for unreasonable charges and unjust discriminations.

The absurd act of the previous Legislature regulating railway charges is by this bill repealed, with the usual reservation in favor of suits commenced or rights acquired under it.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

The Penitentiary Committee of the House of Representatives, after a protracted investigation of certain charges preferred against the prison management, involving the efficiency, if not the integrity, of the Commissioners and Warden, have submitted a majority and a minority report, the former signed by twelve of the Committee, and the latter by one. Two of the Committee disagreed with both, and declined to sign either.

Considerable pains seems to have been taken to arrive at the truth of the charge that a large number of wagons, a quantity of wagon material, and some tools and machinery were disposed of for much less than their true value. The price obtained was $15,000, being $25,187.46 less than the value of the same property as appraised by the Legislative Committee of 1871. Either the appraisement was too high or the price too low. The majority report favors the former theory, the conclusion being based upon an examination of the property in the hands of the purchaser, it being found that the wagons were badly constructed, the materials of inferior quality, and the tools worthless. The minority report characterizes the sale as fraudulent, on the ground that the property could have been sold some months previously for as high as $20,000. It is very evident that the appraisement made by the former Committee was much too high, it being more than twice the largest amount ever offered for the property. The reports agree in condemning the loose and unbusiness-like manner in which the sale was conducted, the articles being "lumped," and no inventory made. The reports also coincide in pronouncing illegal the purchase at private sale of clothing to the amount of $17,467, the law requiring that such contracts shall be let by public contract to the lowest responsible bidder. This provision of the law is eminently wise, and cannot be broken without endangering the reputation of the officer transgressing it. According to the majority report, $8 a suit was paid for 725 suits of clothes worth, on an average, only $5 a suit, while, according to the minority report, the entire contract might have been let for $6,549 less than the price paid. This is a large margin on a purchase amounting to $17,467. A disregard of the law culminating in a transaction of this kind is reprehensible, and deserves unqualified censure.

It transpires that Commissioner Reid had an interest in a quarry worked by convicts, and was a stockholder in a coal company which supplied the prison with coal; that provisions were purchased from Mr. Reid and entered on the books as purchased from a laborer in his employ; that a convict was taken from the prison, contrary to the regulations, to work in Mr. Reid's house; that Mr. Reid purchased articles from the prison at cost, less than they were sold for to other persons; that the printing required by the institution was done at the office of the Carlinville *Democrat*, of which the Warden was part owner,—showing that Commissioner Reid and Warden Edwards were illegally and improperly interested in contracts which should have been let with an eye single to the public interests. It is shown that $25,000 cash received by the Warden in August, as part payment of the State-House contract, was deposited in bank to the credit of the Warden, and was not entered in the books of the institution until the following October, and it is intimated that the Warden attempted to suborn witnesses to "tone down" their evidence before the Committee. While the testimony does not prove that the resident Commissioner, Reid, and the Warden were corrupt, and made profits out of contracts in which they were more or less remotely interested, it warrants the inference that they violated the spirit of the law, which contemplates that public officials shall be in no wise personally interested in public contracts.

An expert testified that the books of the prison were kept in proper form, that the accounts were correct, and showed a profit for the current year of $25,187.16,—a gratifying result of the leasing system, which is warmly approved by the Committee.

Commendation is bestowed on the neatness, good order, and discipline of the institution, though some of the punishments are believed to be too severe, especially the "ducking" in cold water, which accelerated, if it did not cause, the death of a refractory criminal. The ameliorating influence of the library, and of secular and religious instruction on the minds of prisoners, induces the Committee to recommend that these means of improvement be continued and enlarged, and that, when a large number of prisoners prefer a particular form of religious instruction, a chaplain be specially provided for them. The minority report very properly opposes a multiplicity of chaplains, on the ground that it will create dissensions among the convicts on doctrinal points, and have a tendency to impair discipline.

The majority report blows hot and cold; it condemns and praises. That there were at least technical violations of the law on the part of the Commissioner who resides in the vicinity of the prison and had most to do with its management, and on the part of the Warden, is the conclusion to be drawn from the report. The good order, discipline, and financial prosperity of the institution, while worthy of commendation, do not in the least justify an infraction of the law, which is at the same time an infraction of morals. As an offset, the minority report is sweeping in its denunciations, perhaps too much so, as it finds little or nothing to commend. The public may rejoice that the "irregularities" were no worse, and that they are not called upon to put their hands in their pockets and supply deficiencies, as they have had to do before now, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. At the same time, it is perfectly clear that Commissioner Reid ought not to own or be interested in a quarry, or a coal mine, or anything else which has dealings of a pecuniary sort with the Penitentiary.

MR. PLIMSOLL AND HIS MISSION.

Mr. Plimsoll, of whose noble work for English seamen we have spoken once or twice, is a rich Englishman, who made a fortune in the coal business, retired, went to Parliament, as all good Englishmen do, if they can afford it, played his modest part as one of the units in Premier Gladstone's majorities, and was nothing to himself or his associates but a steady-going, common-place Briton, till one day he discovered that he had a mission. How he came to discover this mission, which bids fair to free the English sailor from diabolical outrages, beside which the horrors of the "middle passage" pale, and to place Mr. Plimsoll by the side of men like Clarkson, Howard, and Cobden, he told in a quiet way a few days ago to a great meeting at Exeter Hall, which met to give its sanction to his agitation. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who has done more to improve the condition of the English laborers than any other living member of the nobility, presided, and Tom Hughes and other men eminent in philanthropy stood beside him. He said that his attention had first been called to the murderous way in which seamen were sacrificed by avaricious ship-owners, on the occasion of a trip from London to Redcar:

> The vessel, which, he said, was surveyed twice a year—as Parliament took care of its members in steamers going north—left the river during dirty weather, which increased to a gale, through which the ship, being sound and staunch, made the trip safely, but off the Norfolk coast they saw the masts of a foundered ship, which the sea was breaking up, and on the iron-bound Yorkshire coast three wrecks, the crews of which had all been lost. On landing he found the friend with whom his [Mr. Plimsoll's] wife was staying, had been out from early morning, watching with apprehension for the steamer's arrival, while his [Mr. Plimsoll's] wife, who had passed a sleepless night, was hysterical and sobbed out her thankfulness to God because his life had been spared. I, said the honorable gentleman, mingled my tears with hers because I was thinking of those other women who had also spent a sleepless night who would never see their husbands again. I was thinking of good and brave men who would never return home, and I resolved, deep down in my heart, to devote myself to this work. What was the difference between me and these poor drowned sailors? Why, Parliament had cared for my safety, and sent me to sea in a ship which had been surveyed, while they were sent to sea in any ship an owner liked to send them in, and were, as the editor of a Newcastle paper said, "committed to the mercy of men who regarded them as so much manure, to force into enormous growth their own private fortunes." I resolved that what was good for me, and had saved my life, was a good thing for them; and I resolved, and I have never flinched from it, that I would consider nothing that I had, or that I might have obtained, in the way of money, mine; that I would give myself no rest; but that I would devote myself and my influence, my time and my money, my body and my soul, to the efforts which I am now making.

Since the morning he and his wife made this vow on the sands at Redcar, they have regarded everything they owned as held in trust for the sailor. "If it is necessary to spend our last shilling," he said, "we will spend it as freely as our sailors would shed their blood for their country if we got into trouble." He went to work, like Clarkson, the great English Abolitionist, visiting seaports, compiling statistics, talking with sailors, ship-surveyors, and ship-owners. He found that one-half the loss of life and property on the British coasts in any one year was sacrificed "on the unseaworthy, overladen, or ill-found vessels of the collier class, chiefly employed in the coasting trade." How such vessels came to go to sea and why, he describes in language which makes one chill with horror at its revelation of human depravity:

> An old ship, say of 250 tons, is put up for sale, to be broken up. She had a narrow escape on her last voyage, and is quite unfit to go to sea again without repairs, which would cost more than the ship would be worth when they were done. The ship is knocked down for £50; and instead of breaking her up, the buyer, to the dismay of her late owners, prepares to send her to sea. They remonstrate, but in vain. The ship is painted—she is too rotten for caulking—men are engaged in a distant port who have never seen her, and are sent on board. She is then rechristened, laden so heavily that the main deck is only two feet above the water, heavily insured, and sent to sea. If the sailors find out or have reason to suspect her condition, they had no appeal whatever till last year. Over-insured and over-laden, perhaps undermanned, the ship goes to sea; a storm comes on, and she founders in mid-ocean; but it is nobody's fault; dead men tell no tales; and as the underwriters reckon on a certain proportion of fraudulent claims, and divide their risks so minutely that it is not worth any man's while to dispute a payment, the transaction turns out a singularly profitable one for the owner of the vessel.

He found that in some ship-yards the practice prevailed of putting mere bolt-heads called, with significance, "devils," in place where real bolts should be used, and showed that of twenty-one of these "deviled" vessels turned out in 1855-67, ten have already been lost. With these facts, and hundreds more like them, he went to work. He put all his discoveries and statistics into a small succinct volume for the information of the public, and has had a four-penny abridgment of it prepared, of which he is distributing a million copies, through trade-organizations. He lectures constantly, and has eloquent men employed to speak in every county of England. He has used his Parliamentary position to get a Royal Commission appointed to examine the matter, and pending their report he has introduced a bill into the House of Commons as a measure of temporary protection to prevent overloaded or rotten vessels from leaving port. The men engaged in the murderous traffic which he has exposed have fought him bitterly. The Board of Trade, he said in his speech, would move heaven and earth to stop his proceedings. There were people running in and out of that department who would give half their fortune if they could stop the inquiry being made, one man, in particular, being almost beside himself. An attempt has been made to crush him with legal proceedings, but this was met by the immediate subscription of a Plimsoll Defense Fund. All this official and other opposition only strengthens him and his cause. He goes right on, and is sure to win. At any time the story of such noble self-sacrifice and philanthropy would command our admiration, but it is peculiarly grateful now, when the sickening slaughter of the Atlantic shows that emigrants, and travelers for health and pleasure, as well as the poor sailor, are regarded by vessel-owners as proper prey for their greed. The work which he modestly begun on behalf of the coastwise sailor will be extended to the protection of all who trust their lives to vessels sailing from English ports; and homes in every quarter of the world will be saved from desolation by the success of Mr. Plimsoll's mission.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The question may have been asked in the minds of many in this country, What object can Spain have in maintaining nearly as large an army in Cuba as she has at home, when it is well known that she herself is bordering on anarchy, while Cuba is declared in the official bulletins to be quite peaceable and subdued? The answer can be found in three prominent features of Spanish politics and Spanish character.

When the revolution of 1868 overthrew the monarchy, it was found that the power thus developed among the people would not down when ordered. Hence came the insurrections of Malaga and Cadiz. The experimenters who had removed the seals from the casket of superstitious ignorance in which this power had been so long confined, now saw that they were likely to be its next victims. Instead of driving the lowest class into Communist rebellion with the inevitable bloodshed at barricades, executions, and wholesale transportation to penal colonies as France did later, the Spanish Government took warning by the two slight revolts above mentioned, and transported this class beforehand under the name of Volunteers, offering amnesty for the past, bounty for the present, and booty in the future. This was the feature that originally sent such large bodies of troops to Cuba.

They are the masters now, and Spain merely an ally. There are three powers *de facto* in Cuba at the present time,—the Home Government proper, represented by a few regiments of regular troops; the Cuban patriots, who hold a large part of the interior of the island; and the Spanish Volunteers, who really control all the commerce, revenues, and seaports. Nominally, Cuba belongs to Spain, but, in fact, Spain is a dependency upon Cuba, the governing power of the latter being an irresponsible body of Volunteers.

The second feature is found in the condition of Spanish finances. Should the revenues of Cuba be totally taken away from Spain, her credit would explode like a toy balloon. On the other hand, if all the legal revenue from Cuba was honestly paid into the Spanish Treasury, the latter would need no additional loans from other sources. It is the "stealage" which makes the difference, and which holds the Volunteer organization together by a common bond of plunder.

Still, if Spain should be offered $100,000,000 for Cuba, it is doubtful whether she would accept it. There exists nowhere in the world a more obstinate and intolerant set than the old nobles of Castile. It is almost impossible to convey any adequate impression of the peculiarly egotistical absurdities that characterize this race. While they are not so prominently before the world as the more active minds of the Republican leaders, they exert a potent influence over the national politics. Nothing is more powerful in giving direction to a current than immovable dead weight. Though it will never originate a movement, it can control with remorseless inertia the movements of others. While, therefore, this element shall maintain its power in Castile, Estramadura, and Leon, in the vicinity of Madrid, no progressive common sense in the more practical and commercial but more distant provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, and Aragonia, will ever induce the Spanish Government to consent to the sale or independence of Cuba.

The particulars of the sentence of Gen. Fremont and those interested with him in the negotiation of Memphis & El Paso have been brought by late European mails. The opinion of the Court is described as having been clear, compact, and well-written. One of the points taken as clearly proved was, that, out of the 20,600,000 francs which had been subscribed to the spurious bonds, 18,599,000 francs had been distributed among the promoters of the scheme as commissions, and paid out for bringing the bonds into public notice. The sentences passed were as follows: Gen. Fremont, Probst, and Auffermann to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine; Crampon to four years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine; Gandree-Bolleau to three years' imprisonment; Lissignol to two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine; Poupinel to one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. Fremont, Probst, and Auffermann were not present, and were declared fugitives from justice. The confiscation of 50,000 francs bail for Probst was ordered, as well as the guarantees given by the others accused, and all the prisoners were condemned to pay damages to the plaintiffs in the civil suit and the costs of suit. The only case for which there is any sympathy in Paris is that of the Baron Gandree-Boileau, and this because he had returned the proceeds of the sale of his share of bonds, and claimed that they were given to him by Fremont, his brother-in-law, in settlement of old family claims. The Baron Gandree-Boileau was formerly Consul-General at New York, subsequently Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Peru, and a man of high position and general respect.

Brigham Young's resignation of several of the important positions which he has held is regarded as significant of the dissolution of the Mormon Church in the end, and the immediate transfer of its stronghold from Utah to some more isolated region where it will not be apt to attract the active opposition of the Government. Besides the Presidency of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young has been President of two railroad companies, the Deseret National Bank, the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which has monopolized Mormon trade, and several other associations, as well as Trustee of the Church property. He has abandoned these secular offices, and has announced his intention of going to Arizona, "beyond the reach of mails and telegrams." It is also reported that drafts have been made on the various Mormon settlements in Utah for emigrants to establish the Arizona colony, and it is evidently the intention of Brigham Young to establish his followers in a section of the country where they may prolong their religious existence without being harassed. Brigham Young's pride in the Church and his hope for posthumous fame are evidently the moving causes of this change. He is an old man to undertake this new work, as he was born Jan. 1, 1801, and is now more than 72 years of age. But he has an energy altogether at variance with his years, an unsated ambition, great wealth, wonderful power over his people, and almost boundless resources. If Brigham Young founds in Arizona a colony that will compare in industry with his Utah settlements, that will do as much toward rendering the arid soil productive, and that will put new life into the ruins of the ancient cities of pre-historic times which are found there, he will have atoned in part to the world for the hideous fallacies of his creed, and will be let alone by a wise Government, leaving it to reason and civilization to root out the one great scandal of the Mormon Church.

Gen. Canby.

The telegraph has already furnished the details of the cruel and treacherous murder of Brig.-Gen. Canby on Friday last by Capt. Jack, the leader of the Modoc Indians, at a conference appointed by the latter. By his death the country loses the services of one of the most accomplished gentlemen and gallant soldiers in the army,—an officer who won distinction both in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, and whose eminent executive ability in the work of reconstruction commanded for him the respect and admiration of both North and South.

EDWARD RICH SPRIGG CANBY was born in Kentucky about the year 1817, graduated at West Point in 1839, and was appointed Second-Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. He became Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in October, 1839; First Lieutenant in June, 1846, and Assistant Adjutant-General in March, 1847. During the Mexican War he particularly distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo, and was brevetted Major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at the Belen gate of Mexico, Sept. 13. In June, 1851, he became Captain in the Second Infantry, and in March, 1855, Major in the Tenth Infantry. In 1859-'60, he served in the Utah expedition under Gen. A. S. Johnston, and had command of Fort Bridger. When the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he was stationed in New Mexico at Fort Craig, and exhibited great skill and bravery in defending the Territory against the Texan Confederates, especially in the attack of the latter on Fort Craig. On May 14, 1861, he was made Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and on March 31, 1862, was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In September, 1862, he was relieved from duty in New Mexico, and on Nov. 6 was ordered to Pittsburgh to take command of the drafted men collected there from Western Pennsylvania. In 1864, after Gen. Banks' Red River disaster, the departments lying west of the Mississippi were formed into the Military Division of West Mississippi, and Banks was relieved by Gen. Canby. The department was entirely reorganized, and some regiments were recruited from the plantations, but no extensive military operations took place in the State (Louisiana) until near the close of the year. In the latter part of November he organized an expedition of cavalry, which left Baton Rouge, destroyed the railroad to Jackson, captured Franklinville and West Pascagoula, and rendered very effective aid to the movements of Gen. Sherman. In April, 1865, while Gen. Wilson was advancing against Selma and Montgomery, a movement was organized for the capture of Mobile, then occupied by about 15,000 troops under Gen. Richard Taylor. The Federal forces consisted of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Granger, and the Sixteenth, under Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. Canby being in chief command. It is needless to detail the skillful manœuvres of the land forces which led, in conjunction with the fleet, to the investment of the city and its surrender, which was made to Gen. Canby and Rear-Admiral Thatcher, on the 12th of April. Seven days afterwards, an officer of Gen. Taylor's staff arrived at Gen. Canby's headquarters with a flag of truce to make terms for the surrender of the troops east of the Mississippi, and on May 4 the surrender was executed. On the 23d of May, Brig.-Gen. Brent, of the Confederate army, and several staff officers, reached Baton Rouge to consult with Gen. Canby on the terms of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's army. The terms were arranged, and the surrender made on the 26th. During the latter part of the year, when the military departments were reorganized, Gen. Canby was assigned to the Department of Louisiana, with his headquarters at New Orleans. His services in that State, both in organizing a military protection for planters and in establishing the system of regulations of free labor adopted by the Federal Treasury Agent, as well as his efforts to preserve peace and good order, and to reconstruct the Government of the State, marked him as an officer of great executive ability. In August, 1867, the course of Gen. Sickles, who was in command of the Department of South Carolina, not meeting with the approval of President Johnson, he was removed from command and relieved by Gen. Canby. During his service in that State, he compelled all who had domiciled there to give the required parole, prohibited the provost courts from exercising jurisdiction in certain civil suits, established the question of jurors' qualifications, completed the registration of the State, and convoked the Convention which framed "a Constitution and civil government." During the last two or three years he has been in command of the Department of the Columbia, in Gen. Schofield's division, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

An Englishman, named Buck, has recently made an invention which he claims will utilize the hydrogen in water for purposes of light and heat. His process is thus described: "The water being first reduced to steam, is passed through a red-hot tube in a heating furnace, where it is superheated till the oxygen and hydrogen are ready to dissolve their alliance. It is then passed into a retort filled with incandescent coke and iron fragments. The oxygen is taken up by the iron, and the hydrogen, passing through the retort, becomes a heating gas, the cost of which is but 7 pence per 1,000 cubic feet. This heating gas, by a further process, can be carbonized for illuminating purposes, and in this condition can be produced of a quality equal to sixteen-candle coal-gas at a price less than 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet." Another Englishman, Mr. Wright, of Sheffield, has also just patented a new invention for producing heat and light, air being the material, which is carbonized, thus producing a combustible gas which, it is said, burns brighter than coal-gas. The high price of coal in England, and the absolute certainty that the supply must be exhausted within a given time, has stimulated the inventors and scientific men of England to provide some substitute for coal. It is by no means improbable that the problem is near solution.

Wife-Murder.

UTICA, N. Y., April 13.—The wife of Robert Pierce was found dead in her house near Camden, this morning, having been killed by her husband. A child 4 years old says she saw her father do the deed. The murderer is still at large.

THE RAILROADS.

An Injunction Restraining the Carrying of Coal Over the Rock Island & Pacific Line Reversed.

Because of a Dispute, a Coal Corporation Seeks to Prevent Transportation of Fuel for Everybody Else.

The Supreme Court Defines the Rights of Railroads—A Company May Not Make Running Agreements that Will Interfere with the Rights of the People.

We here summarize the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, by Walker, J., as to the power of railroad companies to discriminate against the public as to charges on freight by agreement between themselves, for running powers. The appeal was by the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company v. the Coal Valley Mining Company, against an injunction at the suit of the Coal Mining Company restraining the Railroad Company carrying coal over a piece of line belonging to the former, under a contract between the two companies, by which it was agreed that the latter was to pay 50 cents per ton on all coal, other than that belonging to the first party, so carried. The Court below granted the injunction on the ground that the contract was good. The Supreme Court makes the distinction that the question as to what may be due on the contract is not in dispute, but the right of the appellee to stop the carrying of the freight of individuals. When the question of damages under the contract comes up, the legality or otherwise of the contract will be passed upon. The decision of the Court below, having reference to an absolute prohibition of traffic, was another matter, and was thus treated by the Court:

Is such a contract *ultra vires*, and against public policy? We think not. The act of the General Assembly, under which these consolidations and contracts were made, is quite broad and comprehensive. It is apparent from their charter that the Coal Valley Mining Company, when it purchased the Rock Island Railroad, became and was a public railroad company, entitled to the rights, privileges, and powers conferred by its charter. It is conceded that the Mining Company was, before the consolidation, a carrier of passengers and freights between Rock Island and Coal Valley, and both companies reserved that right when the consolidation was formed, and they had been, and were still, exercising these rights. We have no doubt that each of these companies had ample power under the general law of the State authorizing railroad companies to make running arrangements with each other, and to consolidate their roads on such terms as they may agree. And so far as we see, these companies did make a valid and binding consolidation. But, conceding this all to be true, will a court of equity afford relief in the mode sought in this case? In other words, have not the public such an interest in the use and continued operations of the railroads of the State, as should forbid the court from enjoining the freights and property of individuals from being transported because the company has entered into an engagement to pay a stipulated sum for track service, or toll, for the right to run over another road, and carry passengers and freights, or should the chancellor leave the parties to seek their remedy by an action at law on the contract? When these great and useful bodies were created, there were two considerations that induced their organization. One was, and it was the highest and most important, the accommodation of the public, and the promotion of their interest. The other was the promotion of the individual stockholders in such companies. The primary object of the people of the State ever has been in creating railroads to afford facilities for trade and commerce, by speedy, convenient, and cheap transportation of merchandise, the product and the minerals of the country, to the best market, thus supplying every section with the products of other sections. They were needed and adapted to ready and rapid exchange of commodities, and the rapid development of the resources of the country, and have, from an early period after their introduction, been known and regarded as the greatest of all the means employed by our civilization in advancing the trade and commerce of our country. And they have fulfilled the anticipations of our people in this regard. It was such considerations as these, at an early day in the history of our State, that induced our people to enter upon a grand but disastrous system of internal improvements. By it an effort was made, at the expense of the State, to construct railroads traversing its entire limits in every direction, and passing through almost every county in its borders. In the effort many millions were expended; the system failed, entailing a debt that almost bankrupted the people, and entailing on them a depressing burden that they have not yet wholly extinguished. And it was the same considerations that have induced almost every county, city, town, village, and a great many townships, to incur debts which in the aggregate amount to a vast sum, to subscribe for stock in railroads, or as donations to such bodies, and on which these corporations are paying an immense sum in taxes to discharge the interest on these debts. And for all this vast sum contributed it is believed that cities, counties, towns, villages, and townships have nothing of value to show, unless it be in rare instances. No one can believe that the people have expended these vast sums, burdened themselves in many instances to the point of ruin, and entailed upon themselves and posterity debt and burdens that must be onerous if not destructive, for the benefit of the private stockholders of these companies. No one can entertain such an opinion. All must comprehend the fact that it was done mainly to promote the public good and to advance our material interests. Can any one suppose that it was merely to enrich and aggrandize the stockholders and the officers of these companies that the people, through their representatives in the General Assembly, have granted such liberal charters, authorizing them to use the highest prerogative of sovereignty, eminent domain, to deprive the citizen of his property for the use and benefit of these bodies, thus relieving them of the necessity of being compelled to pay exorbitant prices for the right of way, depot grounds and materials for the construction of their roads? On the contrary, all know that such liability, and the grant of such powers, were conferred to advance public interest as the first and great object. But to accomplish this purpose it was found necessary to enlist private enterprise and capital. And to call it forth for the accomplishment of the end, rights, privileges, and immunities had to be conferred and secured to those who would embark in the construction and operation of these roads. Hence, in the charters the rights and duties of the companies are either expressed or implied. When created bodies corporate they become invested with the right to construct and use their roads; to transport both persons and property over their lines, and to receive compensation for the same. And when these bodies accept their charters, it is with the implied understanding that they will fairly perform the duties of public common carriers of both person and property. And, at the same time, a correlative duty is imposed that they shall receive and carry persons and freight on their lines; and this is a duty they cannot escape by refusal by contract or agreement with other persons or companies that they will disregard or refuse to perform them.

These are duties they owe the public, and it was in consideration that they would be performed that this charter was granted. They then have no power to disable themselves from performing these charter obligations, and any effort to do so by contract is void. We are not prepared to hold that the Legislature could exonerate such bodies from the performance of these duties. While railroads must be protected in all their rights, with the same exactness that individuals are, they must at the same time be held to a rigid performance of all their duties to the public. Nor will they be permitted, by contract or otherwise, to avoid their performance.

The roads who are litigating in this case, as common carriers, owe the duty of transporting passengers and property for any and all persons who require the performance of any service, and coal is a kind of property suitable and proper to be carried over their several roads, and they must carry it, as they do any other freight, for all persons who bring it to their roads for the purpose, on the same terms as they do other like freights, similar in bulk and weight, and it is their duty to provide, as common carriers, all reasonable facilities for its transportation. Nor can these companies, by contract with each other, prevent themselves from performing the duty imposed by their respective charters. If they have so bound themselves, the contract is *ultra vires* so far as the public are concerned. Whether such a contract may be held valid and binding as between themselves when a suit at law shall be brought to recover the price agreed to be paid is not now before the Court, and we refrain from its decision until it shall be properly presented.

It is earnestly urged that the law empowering railroad companies to consolidate their lines and to make leases and running arrangements, authorizes them to do so on such terms as they may agree; and that the power being general, this contract does not contravene its provisions. The power is, no doubt, general to the extent that they are capable of contracting; but it must be understood that it is with that limitation that it is general. The General Assembly never could have intended to confer power upon these bodies by contract with each other in consolidating their roads and franchises to absolve themselves from any duty they were under as common carriers, simply by binding each other not to observe such requirements. And that is what this contract does. Hence a court of equity has no power to enjoin these companies from performing this duty to the public. The decree of the court below must be reversed.

CARD FROM ALD. BAILEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For the few days past I have been attacked in the city papers as the head of a ring gotten up for the purpose of securing to me the contract for the new County Jail and Criminal Court. I do not blame THE TRIBUNE for this, because I know the reasons that have prompted the originator of these slanders to come out in this way. I simply ask, in justice to myself and my fellow-citizens, the privilege of stating under oath a few plain facts.

The contract was accorded to me in the open Board for two good reasons. In the first place, my figures were the lowest; in the second place, the other bids were not regularly signed, and could not be entertained by the Commissioners. I solemnly assert that I have no connection whatever in this matter, and never had with Sam Ashton, Frank Silverman, Doyle, or Johnson, or any other man. My offer was made on my own responsibility, and is, as everybody understands, by no means a profitable one, as I am not in the habit of bringing in extra bills.

Perhaps it would have been proper to ventilate this matter at the time, but these miscontent originators of the attack felt aggrieved over their defeat. To attack me in this manner, and at so late a date, shows a contemptible spirit of revenge. Its purpose is, to prejudice the people, who have honored me with a responsible position, against me in a matter which has absolutely nothing to do with the County Jail contract.

In spite of their unwarranted slurs, I shall continue to act for the people to the best of my ability. By giving this a place in THE TRIBUNE you will oblige, yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL B. BAILEY.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—$18,000 Worth of Improvements Ordered—The Water Assessment—Board of Education District No. 2.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

Ordinances were adopted to condemn land to widen Prairie avenue to 100 feet, from Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth street; to widen Calumet avenue to 80 feet, from Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth street; to open Forty-sixth street, from State street to Woodlawn avenue; to lay a sewer of 12-inch vitrified tile drain on Bowen avenue from Cottage Grove avenue to Grand boulevard, with 6-inch connections on each side for every 50 feet in length, manholes at every 300 feet, and tilt-basins at each intersection; also to grade said avenue to a width of 40 feet, and to cover the same 34 feet wide with broken stone, and stone screenings 12 inches deep. Sam Rhoades, Winchester Hall, and B. F. Downing were elected the Commissioners to estimate the cost, which they subsequently did at $18,000, which was approved, and the President was directed to file a petition for a special assessment for same in the County Court.

Permission was granted property-owners on Jefferson avenue to grade and Macadam the same from Oak to Walnut streets, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Works; and also to open Forty-sixth street, from State to Woodlawn avenue.

The Attorney of the Board was instructed to prepare an ordinance to widen South Park or Kankakee avenue to 150 feet in width, from Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth street, and to change the name to Grand avenue.

PAYING IT BACK.

On petition of C. F. Springer, it was ordered that $40 fine imposed on four of Robert Hawkins' men for digging in the streets be remitted when he presents the certificate of the Superintendent of Public Works that the holes are filled.

On petition of C. H. Dyer, it was ordered that $5 fine imposed on Jacob Miller for driving coal-wagon over an asphalt sidewalk on the parkway be remitted because of his ignorance.

CATTLE-POUND.

The communication of Matthew Knowles, pound-keeper at Union avenue pound, with bill for $157.40, was reported back with recommendation that no action be taken until he furnishes the President, according to law, with a statement of all cattle impounded by him. It was also ordered that Matthew Knowles be dismissed as pound-keeper, and that William Preston be appointed pound-keeper at Union avenue pound.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

The following bills were audited and ordered to be paid:

John McCaffrey, stone on Prairie avenue	$3,901.12
Beatty & Barker, on Fifty-first street, sewer	1,000.00
Hyde Park Gas Company, lighting streets	139.77
Derrick DeYong, Thornton road	38.50
Peter Johnson, Calumet ferryman	40.00
David McDole, ferry repairs	89.24
D. H. Horne, stamped envelopes for special assessment notices	6.76
Pay-rolls on drains, sewers, and outlets	92.00
Total	$5,307.39

A warrant was ordered to Abram Krooker for $43.20 to repay him for surrender of warrant No. 1,349, formerly issued to Keyser & Muhlmaker; also to B. C. Fisher for $20 rebate on tax of 1872 on Lot 10 of Block 5, Cleaverville.

Permission was granted to Mr. Sullivan to use the Village Hall at $2 per meeting for a dancing-school.

The Superintendent reported that he had examined the condition of Michigan avenue and Thirty-ninth street, complained of in petition of A. & L. S. Pierce, and the simple fact is, there is at present no possible outlet for the water.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Nelson & Benson, contractors, claim of $437 as interest on deferred assessment collections, and John M. Caffrey sent in his claim on same account for $429.12, enforced by a letter from E. F. Nixon, Cashier. Both were referred. James H. Ely, Town Collector, reported a bill of expenses of collecting the taxes of 1872 of $1,144.85, which was also referred.

WATER ASSESSMENT.

The three Commissioners selected at the last meeting to estimate the cost of laying the thirty or forty miles of water-pipes needed for the new water-works, say they have spent three days in figures, and had not yet reached a conclusion. For their accommodation the Board adjourned to Thursday, April 17.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

An election was held for one School Trustee in the First School District on Saturday, on South Park avenue, near Fifty-second street, and George W. Waite, Esq., was probably elected.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The new Board of Education for District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, consisting of Zenas Coleman, Chas. F. Springer, J. F. Mack, Alexander Graham, H. B. Lewis, and B. K. Verbryck, perfected their organization under the new law on Thursday last, by electing Zenas Coleman President and H. B. Lewis Secretary of the Board for the ensuing year. They also decided to hold the regular Board meetings at 5 o'clock p. m. on the first and third Saturdays of each month,—on the first Saturdays, at the Fifty-first street school-house, near Wentworth avenue, and on the third Saturdays, at the old school-house at Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD AMATEUR CLUB.

The next meeting of the Englewood Amateur Club will be held at the residence of N. T. Wright, corner of Indiana avenue and Sixty-third street, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. As this is likely to be the last meeting of the season, it is desirable that every member be present.

NOTES AND OPINION.

So much corruption had grown up around the practice of electing the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania by the Legislature, that the people unanimously adopted, last October, a constitutional amendment for the annual popular election of Treasurer. The effect of this is now held to extend the term of the incumbent (Robert W. Mackey) until May 1, 1874.

—In Lucas County (Toledo), Ohio, the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, eminent for his services before the Geneva Tribunal, was unanimously elected to the Constitutional Convention, receiving 6,639 votes. For his associate, the Democrats elected C. H. Scribner, by 3,368 votes to 3,290 for Kellogg, Republican.

—There have been elected to the Ohio Constitutional Convention 51 Republicans and 54 Opposition; but counted among the latter are eight or ten Liberal Republicans, and the Cleveland *Leader* (Administration) remarks:

It is fair to assume that the Independent Republicans will act with the Regular Republicans in all matters involving the essentials of the Republican faith. This will give the Republicans the virtual control of the Convention.

Of course it will be necessary to agree, first, on what are "the essentials;" and, second, whether the essentials of any party faith ought to control a Constitutional Convention. Therefore, it is not quite fair to assume what the *Leader* assumes.

—The *Illinois State Register* comes to the defense of one of the ex-Congressmen named in a paragraph of THE TRIBUNE, saying:

Col. Crebs did not participate in the sins of the last Congress. He voted squarely against the "salary steal." We hope THE TRIBUNE will recognize its error and make necessary amends. The people of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit propose to elect him to the Judgeship, and will probably do so. He is eminently qualified.

Col. Crebs voted all right, it is true; but how is he recorded on the pay-roll? If he pocketed the money, he did "participate in the sins of the last Congress." We shall be glad to hear that Col. Crebs has deposited his share of the stolen money with Treasurer Spinner.

—The Dubuque *Times* makes an explanation for the benefit of two Iowa Congressmen, as follows:

It certainly is hardly fair to hold a man who may have missed voting upon one of the various stages of the proposition [the salary steal] wanting in hearty opposition to it, when perhaps at the time every other vote was taken he was in the House and cast against it. Yet this is the case with Messrs. Palmer and Orr. Both gentlemen were as hearty in their opposition to the Salary bill as any gentlemen upon the floor, and voted against it repeatedly, and whenever they were present to vote. We should think it very unjust, knowing how earnestly they were opposed to the bill, to have any doubt cast upon their position by the article from the *Times*.

Now, for the money. Who has got it? The two Congressmen or Treasurer Spinner.

—The flunkeys of the Administration send this brick-bat in a Washington *Chronicle* wrapper:

If Mr. George William Curtis supposed; when he became Chairman of the Civil Service Board, that the President had abdicated, that the Constitution of the United States had been repealed, and that he and his board were clothed with plenary power to control appointments, he is too great an ignoramus to exert much influence on public opinion.

And this, from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

Mr. Curtis is undoubtedly an excellent man in his way, but the President is probably under the impression that he was elected by the people to run the machine, so to speak. This is a circumstance concerning which Mr. Curtis may have been misled.

—Those organs (and they are many) most dependent on Federal patronage, are beginning to excuse or openly defend the salary steal. The Lincoln (Neb.) *Herald*, wholly subject to party control and support, says:

Congress has performed a common-sense act in increasing salaries to figures proportionate to their services and necessary expenses.

—The Detroit *Free Press* calls attention to another feature of it, saying:

In all the outcry against the salary steal on the part of the Administration organs there is no mention of the connection of the Senate with it. The steal could never have been committed without the complicity of the Senate any more than it could without the concurrence of the President. Why waste ammunition on small game when, besides the President, who deserves the severest censure for his avaricious and unmanly course, the strongest men in the party in the Senate were clamorous for an increase of pay?

—Just at present, our duty is to form and consolidate public sentiment, preparatory to holding a political convention, when, if the executioner's ax does not fall on those who have voted themselves "back pay," and dabbled in Credit Mobilier and land-grabbing legislation, we shall be greatly mistaken. . . . When that stage of political cadence arises, revolution is at the door, and the emergency must be its own prompter.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—We confess with deep mortification that the Republican majority in Congress was responsible for the salary steal. The millions of Republicans who sent them to Washington had faith to believe that they would guard against such acts of wrong—such mean thefts. They expected that they would protect the party's honor. Instead, they have disgraced themselves, humiliated the nation, and shamefully misrepresented a party, the great mass of whose members love purity in all things, and scorn corruption and wrong, wherever it exists. If the party would live—*and it must live*—every Congressmen who voted to steal $1,600,000 from the Treasury must be rebuked—must be defeated if a re-election is asked for.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—The power of the monopolists has had nearly half a century of organized growth in the land. That power neither Courts nor Legislatures nor Congress have been able to withstand. It has swayed the people as the wind the reed. It has owned legal advocates and editorial advocates, and has silenced the voice of the pulpit; for what parson in the land would preach from the sanctified platform of his church against the manufacturer or the man who pays him half his salary? In the great manufacturing towns the mill owns the pulpit and the press; and in the great railroad centres the owners of those vast and valuable lines of traffic own almost everything else.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The American people are undoubtedly alarmed over the exposures which have been made. It is true enough that there has always been more or less of an outcry about political corruption, and that the party in opposition have often attacked the ruling party on this ground; and that the issue has played its part in many a political campaign. But there has never before been anything approaching the deep and wide-spread feeling which now exists on the subject among honest men of all parties. Whether it be that the evil has grown worse than ever, or that the public conscience is more sensitive about it; or that circumstances have placed it where it is not a mere point of party disputation, we need not discuss. But that the alarm about it has taken hold of the public heart, there is not a shadow of doubt.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Rascality, like misery, loves company, and, as it is right to take lessons from an enemy, the real friends of good order should imitate their opponents' tactics. It does no good to groan over the evils of the situation, and take no active means to check them. If the really responsible and well meaning classes of society should for once unite and demand of the politicians a recognition of their rights, a very marked change in the condition of things would speedily be seen.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The people have repudiated the old party rings that have corrupted public morals, disgraced conduct, and cursed the country with domestic strife and burdensome taxes. The masses have spoken. They have declared their own emancipation from party tyranny, and expressed in unmistakable terms their firm determination to carry out a thorough and practical reform in the Government.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The railway monopolies, existing by will of the people whose representatives breathed into them the breath of life, have been for years defying their creator. The time has arrived when it must be decided whether the railroad corporations will control the people, or be controlled by them; and while Mr. Frederick Hecker's prophecy [in Chicago] may to-day sound like an improbability, the fact that it is seriously discussed, and evokes popular applause, plainly reveals the drift of the public mind.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—The farmers of the West must beware of broken down politicians, if they want to win in a fight with monopoly, for the moment their cause is confided to such keeping, it will be sold out.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—There must be retrenchment in public expenditures, and, above all, there must be honest and unselfish men chosen to administer the affairs of the people. The nation's life depends upon this, and when the brawling demagogue attempts to mislead the people, he should be put down at once and forever. Every man is interested in this question—it embraces all—and our plain duty is to labor on until it is accomplished, and that purification and regeneration so much desired and so necessary is secured to the nation.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—It will hardly do to assert that the best government is that which answers to the average of community, in practice; for nearly all people look for something better, if there is to be real progress. And so we demand, or at least desire, that our representatives shall stand above instead of below or on the level with the masses as they are, and stand for what the majority aspire to be in the scale of human worth and progress.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—We do not believe there are a dozen farmers who indorse the robbery and pillage of the Public Treasury by the late Congress; and the great majority of them also favor the repeal of the tariff on railroad iron, while the number who favor such tariff is growing beautifully less each day. The farmers are on the right track, and all that they need to do is to be firm, bold and independent.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

PERSONAL.

James H. Elmore is the first Mayor of the new city of Fort Howard, Wis.

President Grant is expected to be in St. Louis between the 20th and 26th.

Dr. George B. Wood, formerly Surgeon of the United States Regular Army, died at London, Ont., Wednesday, April 9.

Erastus Wells has donated his "extra salary" to the Protestant and Catholic orphans of St. Louis.

The Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, whilom a candidate for Congress, has gone on a tour in Europe.

John J. Tallmadge, Ex-Mayor of Milwaukee, is recovering from a protracted sickness, and is able to take the air.

Montgomery Foster, of Harrisburg, has been placed at the head of a new Insurance Bureau created by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Dr. William S. Chipley has been restored to the Superintendency of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in Kentucky, from which he was removed, for disloyalty, during the War.

Hanks J. Gage, of Hancock, has resigned his seat in the Ohio Senate, and destroyed the Republican majority. Why he did it, nobody knows.

Col. E. J. Wood, of Goshen, Ind., formerly of the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and later a Circuit Judge, committed suicide, April 9, in Jackson, Mich., while crazed with liquor.

There is a coldness, now, between Gen. Sherman and the President. The boy Fred wanted to be a Colonel on the General's staff, and was not.

Judge William D. Shipman, appointed by Buchanan in 1860 for the United States Court in Connecticut, is about to resign and practice law in New York. The New Haven bar want Simeon E. Baldwin appointed.

Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, widow of Gen. Nichols, an Adjutant-General in the regular army, and formerly on duty in St. Louis with Gen. Sherman, has been appointed Postmistress of Leavenworth.

Senator Bogy, of Missouri, is not "worth his millions invested in the Pilot Knob mines and railroad." He did own one-half of Pilot Knob, but the War destroyed his property there, and he sold out on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who has just won another lawsuit against the city of New Orleans, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. Her father was an Irishman, and her mother a Frenchwoman. She has been engaged in lawsuits for over thirty years.

It is now explained that Master Freddie Grant, while he is Lieutenant Colonel upon Sheridan's staff, is not a real Lieutenant Colonel in the army. But does he not draw the pay and wear the shoulder-straps of a Lieutenant Colonel?—*San Francisco Post.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Irish Literary Association will hold a regular meeting this evening at the office of Justice Moore, corner of Madison and Union streets, for the transaction of business.

A delegation from the extensive marble-works of Messrs. Gowan & Co., on North Clark street, on Saturday evening waited upon Mr. James A. Roche, at his residence, No. 270 Superior street, and presented him with an elegant watch and chain.

This evening the West-Side Christian Union Dramatic Class will give a dramatic representation at Aiken's Theatre. The plays are "Married Life" and "David Copperfield;" and, as the members of the class possess some talent, the entertainment will be worth seeing.

A horse attached to a trotting-wagon, in which were a Mr. R. J. Shultz and his wife, of No. 250 Division street, ran away on North Clark street yesterday afternoon. The occupants were thrown out, and the lady badly bruised on the left side of the head. She was taken to a drug store, and attended by Dr. Hahn.

The alarm from Box 18, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of fire in the saloon of J. Murthy, No. 127 Adams street, opposite the City Hall. The fire originated from a defective flue. It had been smouldering for some time. The interior of the saloon was considerably damaged by smoke. Loss, $100; no insurance. The alarm from Box 274, at noon, yesterday, was false.

Jayne's Expectorant.

I desire to furnish my testimony in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so bad had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Eichell, of this place, I commenced taking it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with asthma.—*Horace Smedley, Pitchburg, Mich.*

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, April 12.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,762	17,835	361
Tuesday	3,827	11,294	1,030
Wednesday	2,449	11,399	979
Thursday	2,242	11,327	1,014
Friday	1,276	8,119	1,276
Saturday	600	3,000	300
Total	14,137	63,668	4,960
Last week	17,029	82,594	7,088
Week before last	17,539	57,506	5,207
Week ending March 22	14,664	62,979	7,314
Total, 4 weeks	63,354	266,707	24,569
Same period last year	50,868	135,808	32,226
Increase	12,486	130,899	
Decrease			7,657

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,541	9,785	
Tuesday	2,635	8,089	
Wednesday	851	6,219	
Thursday	3,042	8,279	1,256
Friday	2,898	11,651	616
Saturday			
Total	10,367	44,678	1,872
Last week	12,901	58,352	3,452

A telegram was received at the yards, this morning, announcing the sudden death of Mr. Thos. Skiles, an extensive and well-known cattle dealer of Cass County, in this State. Mr. Skiles was at the Stock-Yards last week, with a drove of cattle, and was, apparently, in good health.

CATTLE—The week just closed has not been a satisfactory one to sellers, trade dragging more or less from the opening of business, on Monday, to the close of the market to-day, while prices have been unsettled and in buyer's favor. This condition of things was partly due to the exceedingly disagreeable weather prevalent, and to the poorer quality of the stock offered for sale, but is mainly attributable to the lower prices established at the East; New York, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh and other points having ruled from a ¼c to a ½c lower than during the previous week. The decline at the East is easily accounted for, over 60,000 beeves having been forwarded from this point alone, since the middle of March. Unless the receipts should prove unexpectedly large, the immediate future of the market promises better for sellers, as to-day's advices from the seaboard are more cheering, and with to-day closes the season of Lent.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.35@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

HOGS—The hog trade opened dull and heavy this week, and has continued so throughout. There has been a very decided falling off in the receipts, as compared with last week, but the offerings steadily exceeded the requirements of buyers, and sales dragged at an average reduction of 20c per 100 lbs. The quality of the hogs marketed was the poorest of the season, and a majority of the droves required to be liberally "sorted" before shippers would handle them. There was a fair inquiry to-day from local butchers and shippers, and prices were steady at $5.05@5.15 for inferior to common coarse, rough, uneven, and mixed lots; at $5.20@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.40 for good to choice. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	210	$5.25	48	240	$5.25	[illegible]	279	$5.25
121	190	5.50	52	190	5.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.30
56	234	5.35	65	219	5.35	[illegible]	189	5.30
56	176	5.25	67	187	5.35	[illegible]	215	5.20
58	200	5.25	64	175	5.25	[illegible]	212	5.25
61	214	5.20	53	199	5.25	[illegible]	215	5.25
47	193	5.35	65	199	5.30	[illegible]	213	5.30
51	174	5.15	37	170	5.15	[illegible]	199	5.30
81	198	5.35	21	208	5.00	[illegible]	186	5.20
64	249	5.25	62	214	5.20	[illegible]	207	5.20
150	173	5.30	42	177	5.10	[illegible]	203	5.35
91	190	5.30	122	170	5.35	[illegible]	194	5.30
45	280	5.40	62	187	5.25	[illegible]	200	5.35
61	191	5.35	49	215	5.25	[illegible]	210	5.25
65	178	5.30	44	187	5.25	[illegible]	210	5.25
41	276	5.20	58	215	5.25	[illegible]	223	5.25

SHEEP—In the sheep market a very quiet feeling has prevailed since the date of our last review. The supply has been unusually light, but so limited was the demand that the daily arrivals proved adequate, and former prices were no more than sustained. Local and Eastern buyers operated sparingly at $3.75@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and $5.50@6.25 for good to choice.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—Crude petroleum firmer and higher at $2.30@2.35 per bl, at Parker's Landing, equal to 6⅝@6¾c per gallon here. Refined quiet at 18c.

—The clean-handed, noble-minded, tender-hearted Stokes, in expressing his sympathy for Mrs. Foster, delivered himself of this sentiment: "She is a noble woman, and it is hard to see her husband standing beneath the shadow of the gallows. You see, the trouble in this case is in the nature of the crime. You and everybody want to feel that our wives and children are safe in the horse-cars. Foster killed a man in a public conveyance, a man whom he had never seen before, and all these things go against him. He has four children, I understand, left dependent on them, and I really pity his wife and little ones."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 39s 3d.

LONDON, April 12—5 p. m.—No transactions to-day. Prices nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—No market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The stormy weather made business very quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods is steady and strong on the best makes, but low grade sheetings and shirtings are weak and lower. Agawam F, Portsmouth A, and Albion A brown sheetings are reduced to 10c. Colored cottons are in good demand and firm. The Hebrew holidays have checked the demand for heavy woolens. Cassimeres rule quiet. Shawls and hosiery are dull. Foreign goods are very dull, except plain worsted fabrics. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,483,656.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A holiday in the cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, and scarcely any export demand. Receipts, 19,000 bu; superfine Western and state at $6.00@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour steady, $4.10@5.25. Corn meal in fair demand; yellow Western, $3.00@3.40. Whisky quiet at 91c. Wheat firmer; receipts, 22,000 bu; prime No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.64; good do afloat, $1.65; red Western, $1.89@1.90. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady, moderate demand; receipts, 27,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63@64c; old do afloat, 65½c; in store, 63@63½c; Southern and Western yellow, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western 50@53½c; old do in store, 53c; white Western, 52@56½c.

CLOVER SEED—In moderate request; prime to choice, 8¾@9c. Timothy quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 20@20½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 40@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½.

WOOL—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅝@10c; refined, 20¾@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Cut meats steady; middles steady; short clear, 9½@9⅝c; long clear, 9½c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅞@9c; kettle, 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; only order trade. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 red fall, $1.60; No. 2, $1.85. Corn steady for track lots; lower for sacked; No. 2, 33½c on east track; 40½@41½ for sacked. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c on east track; 32@33½c sacked. Barley—Only sample lots sold. Rye dull at 67c.

WHISKY—Dull at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.50 cash; $17.00 for June. Bulk meats are held at 6@8¼@8½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¼c for June, 7½c for July, and 8c for August. Clear sides, 10c buyer June. Lard firm; prime steam, 8c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.65@5.10.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; pork, $17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c; plain hams, 12½@13c; sugar-cured, 13½@14c. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard—Choice leaf, in tierces, 8½@9c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.91½@1.92; No. 1, $1.85; amber, $1.65½. Corn steady; mixed, 42½c; yellow, 43c bid; 43½c asked. Oats dull and lower at 35½c bid; 36c asked.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.72; No. 2, $1.63. Corn firm; held at 46c for low mixed; 47c for high mixed. Oats higher; No. 1 State, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car lots, 16c; trade lots, 19@20c; Ohio State, 24½@25c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; car lots of spring, $1.50 on track. Corn dull; a few car lots at 52c on track and in store. Oats dull; car mixed Western, 39c on track. Rye neglected.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.19½. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 36c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 80c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, $7.25@7.65. Wheat firmer at $1.65@1.67. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 31@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork steady at $16.25. Lard, steam very firm at 8¼@8⅝c; kettle steady; sales of city at 8½c. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8½c spot; 9c freely bid for clear rib, buyer June, but no sellers. Bacon in good demand; stock light; out of smoke shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat active for prime, dull for other grades; $1.80@1.86; No. 1 spring, $1.70@1.71. Rye steady; 83c. Corn firm; yellow, 60@62c; mixed Western, 60c. Oats active; white, 49@51c; mixed, 46@48c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 19¼c; crude, 13½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, with good demand; red Western, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.90@1.95. Corn dull; Western mixed, 61½c. Oats active, firm; Western mixed, 47@48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged, dull.

BUTTER—Western active, scarce; Michigan dairy tubbed, 35@40c; choice roll, 35@37c.

WHISKY—Quiet.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 12.—Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.68. Corn dull; 58@59c. Oats firm; State, 42c. Barley unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; mixed, 51c; white, 55c. Oats lower at 62@63c.

BRAN—Lower at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Lard firmer; refined tierce, 9c; keg, 10c.

COFFEE—Quiet at 17@19½c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand fair; sales, 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 16¼@16½c; low middlings, 17¾@17½c; middlings, 18¾@19c; middling Orleans, 19@19½c. Receipts, 1,667 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,075 bales; New York, 410 bales; stock, 184,498 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.05; No. 3 do, $1.80; extra white Michigan, $1.91; No. 1 do, $1.79½; amber Michigan, $1.64 spot; $1.67 seller May. Corn dull and nominal; white, 43c; no grade, 39c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34½c; Michigan, 35c; rejected, 32@33½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 700.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Scow Black Hawk, Hazalin, 90 m ft lumber, 45 m lath.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr Fisher, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood.
Schr Adda, Benton Harbor, 30 cords wood.
Schr Robert B. King, South Haven, 85 cords wood.
Prop St. Joseph, Manitowoc, 108 bales rags, 40 rolls leather, 150 doz tubs, 75 doz pails, 1,500 boxes clothes-pins, 48 doz chairs, 50 brls peas, 80 doors, 75 bdls sash, 165 tubing.
Scow Blue Bell, Manitowoc, 960 telegraph poles, 500 ship knives, 4 cords wood.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manitowoc, 1,800 telegraph poles, 1,000 railroad ties.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 65 cords bark.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Wolf River, 5,250 railroad ties.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 450 tons iron ore.
Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, 100 m ft lumber.

CLEARED.

Scow Addie, Benton Harbor, 100 pkgs groceries.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Pentwater, light.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, light.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 40 pkgs groceries.
Schr Sardinia, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Yankee Trader, Waukegan, light.
Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, light.
Scow Spy, Kenosha, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Wolf River, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Manitowoc, 40 boxes oranges, 50 boxes glass, 50 boxes nails, 75 boxes ink, 100 brls dried fruit, 9 boxes household goods, 25 bars iron, 26 pails tobacco, 20 brls sugar, 173 dry hides.
Schr Lumberman, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegan, light.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, Wolf River, light.
Bark Great West No. 2, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Tuscola, Grand Haven, light.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 7,000 brick.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, light.
Schr Sea Gem, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 7 kegs nails, 4 bdls iron, 1 brls beef, 3 brls oil, 1 chest tea, 2 tons feed.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, light.

Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 12.—The tug Prindiville passed here to-day with three vessels in tow, laden with ore, bound for Cleveland. This is the first tow of the season.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, ILL., April 12.—The Illinois River is slowly falling. The steamer Gen. McCook towed the canal-boats Gipsey Queen and Morning Light, both light, down to Henry last evening, and returned light to-day. The canal-boat Clarion from Joliet, destination unknown, passed out of the canal light at yesterday. The business of the canal opens remarkably dull this spring.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 12.

CLEARED—Mary Orley, St. Louis, 134 tons pig iron; H. Walker, Lemont, light; Florence Boyer, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, 500 feet lumber; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, light; propeller Wasp, Summit, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; Excelsior, Summit, light.

ARRIVED—Excelsior, Summit, 85 yards stone; propeller Wasp, Summit, 35 yards stone.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 12—12:43 p. m.—ARRIVED—Eclipse, Lemont, 75 yards stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 85 yards stone; George Judd, Lemont, 70 yards stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 86 yards stone and 800 lbs iron; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 87 yards stone; Advance, Lemont, 85 yards stone; H. L. Peasley, Lemont, 50 yards stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 67 yards stone and 40 brls lime.

CLEARED—Nothing.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet and unchanged. Quotable at 15@15c for corn to Buffalo. A vessel was taken at Milwaukee to-day to load with corn at Chicago at 15c to Buffalo.

The rates for lumber are not yet decided upon. A few charters have been made, it is understood, at the regular rates when they are established. The following charters have been reported: The J. Kilderhouse, Menominee to Chicago, at $3.25. A vessel not named, from Manistee, at $2.75; this vessel goes to the mouth of the river only. It is also understood that several charters had been made from Muskegon to Chicago at $2.50.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

The schooner Star of Hope has been sold to Ohio parties, and is chartered for six trips in the ore trade.

Munger & Tuttle, of Geneva, O., have purchased the schooner William Young, and will put her in the ore trade this season.

The Port Huron *Commercial* says: "Capt. M. Hyde has sold the schooner L. W. Perry to some parties in Sheboygan, Wis., for $17,500. In company with John L. Woods, of Lexington, he has purchased the steam barge Henry Howard for $12,000, and the scow Moses Gage for $11,000. The two vessels will consort this season, Capt. Hyde commanding the barge, and Capt. D. Brown the scow."

A Montreal exchange gives the following concerning the case of Smith and others against the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company: This case was heard on appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on March 21, before Sir J. Colvile, Sir B. Peacock, Sir M. Smith, and Sir R. Collier, and occupied the day. Judgment was given without calling on the respondents. The Company had towed by their tug Hero a vessel called the Silver Cloud in foggy weather on the River St. Lawrence, and great damage was done. Messrs. Smith, who are merchants, sued for compensation, and two courts in Canada decided against the claim, on which they appealed.

Sir Barnes Peacock gave judgment. The master of the Silver Cloud had not ordered the tug to stop, and, therefore, her owners could not recover for the damage.

ITEMS.

Capt. Steel, the Harbor-Master, has removed his office to the brick building at the northwest end of Wells street bridge.

—The schooner Black Hawk arrived this morning, from Lincoln, on the east shore, with a cargo of lumber, the first of the season.

—There is still a good deal of ice in the lake, which the east wind has blown over to the west shore. Three vessels are said to have been fast in the ice off Two Rivers, Friday morning.

—A letter to the Goodrich Transportation Company, from Point aux Pins, dated March 29, states that the boats Menominee and Truesdell are safe and sound.

—Dispatches received from Buffalo to-day state that the river and lake are gorged with ice.

—The Buffalo *Advertiser* gives the following: "The long prevalence of warm rains and favorable winds encourage vessel-owners to look for an earlier opening of navigation at this point than the hard winter led them to expect. Among vessel men it is now the general opinion that this harbor may be open for business by the 25th of April, or 1st of May, at the farthest."

—For the past few days, the Niagara River has been free of floating ice, owing to the east wind.

—Steamers are plying regularly between Detroit and Cleveland.

—The mammoth steamship at the Detroit dry-docks was launched to-day at 4 p.m.

—The schooner Grenada, sunk at Port Colborne, is to be raised.

—The barge Mary Stockton, which recently went adrift and sank at Detroit, has been raised.

—The scow Lime Rock, with the first cargo of lumber from Algonac for Cleveland, has arrived at Detroit.

—The ore-vessels laid up at Port Huron are preparing to go to Cleveland.

Skillagalee lighthouse has a tower 106 feet high, and is 8¾ miles from the east end of Hog Island reef.

The river yesterday was flooded with ice throughout the day. The schooner City of Sheboygan, the last vessel out on the lake, has been towed to this port by the steamer Bob Hackett, arriving this morning. Her hull shows rough treatment from ice during the winter. As in the case of the others, her outfit, including her sails, have remained on her and been exposed the whole winter. She is minus one anchor and chain. The schooner J. W. Sargent and barge Ontario, which are among the missing, have not been seen by any of these vessels, and their owners have abandoned all hope of their recovery. The Sheboygan has on board a cargo of coal consigned to this port.—*Detroit Tribune, April 11.*

At the Board of Trade this noon, the following dispatches were read, showing the prospects of navigation at the ports named:

CRAWFORD'S QUARRY, April 11.—Lake clear of ice. No ice to be seen. Wind southeast and light.

PORT AUSTIN, April 11.—Wind southeast, mild and cloudy. Ice extends one mile out.

AU SAUBLE, April 11.—Wind north; weather cold, cloudy, and raining. No ice to be seen south of here. A little scattering shore ice north of here. Docks all clear of ice.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Montreal *Herald* says: "There has been floated out of the graving dock of Messrs. Robert Steele & Co., Greenock, the Allan Line steamer Nova Scotian, after being lengthened 52 feet, strengthened, and otherwise improved. She will be supplied with new engines of 500-horse power by Messrs. James Jack, Rollo & Co., Victoria Foundry, Liverpool, and will be fitted up with all the latest improvements, etc., at the Victoria harbor, whence she will sail for Liverpool to receive her new engines. The Nova Scotian was built by Messrs. William Denny, Brothers, Dumbarton, and was launched on April 25, 1858. She will be commanded by Capt. William Grange."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness, or nervous weakness, and a perseverance in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR ST. JOSEPH.

The Side-Wheel Passenger Steamer CORONA, Capt. Napier, will leave Chicago for St. Joseph TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, at 11 o'clock, and thereafter until further notice every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at 11 o'clock.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

FOR SALE.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $5; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

FOR SALE.

500 HOUSE AND HOTEL TENTS, $15 TO $40 EACH. Water-proof canvas, suitable for Colonization and Emigrant Societies, Railroad Builders, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Camp-Meeting Folks. Can be supplied at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

305 Wabash-av.

Give immediate relief in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Liver Complaint, Kidney Diseases, Especially adapted to the treatment of maladies peculiar to females. Our treatment will often effect wonderful results.

NOTE.—A competent physician and lady in attendance. No danger of taking cold after this treatment, which is unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

WILL REMOVE MAY 1, TO

79 and 81 STATE-ST.,

Between Randolph and Washington,

OUR OLD LOCATION.

Previous to our Removal we will offer our entire

NEW SPRING STOCK AT COST.

Sale to commence this (Monday) morning.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.,

146 and 148

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

DRESS GOODS.

ELEGANT IMPORTATIONS IN SUMMER

DRESS GOODS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will display, Monday, April 14, rare novelties IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

IN COLORS.

Hernani and Tissue Grenadines;
Brocaded Gaze de Pekin;
Broche Grenadines;
Figured Muslin Grenadines;
Brocaded Batistes;
Plain and Striped Linen Batistes;
Striped and Brocaded Japans;
Balzorine Stripes.

IN BLACK.

3-4 to 8-4 Iron Grenadines;
Plain and Striped Silk Grenadines;
Pekin Gazes, Striped and Brocaded;
Mode Striped Grenadines Brocaded;
Tissue Grenadines, &c., &c.
The choicest styles and very fashionable.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY BEYOND DOUBT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

No. 329 West Madison-st.,

Are selling Dress Goods and Silks cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Japanese Silks about half price.
Black Ground White Stripe Silks, all silk, at 75 and 90 cts.
Colored Stripe Silks at $1.00, very cheap.
Elegant quality Grey Stripe Silks, $1.20, really worth $1.75.
Black, all silk, Gros-grains at $1.00, good sightly goods.
Better and richer qualities Black Lyons Gros-grains at $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75, very cheap goods.
Richest and finest makes of "Guinets," "Ponsons," and "Bonnet's" Black Gros-grains, from 75 cts. to $1.50 per yard below the market price.
Rich quality Silk and Wool Epinglines, choice shades, 75 cts., well worth $1.25.
Finest quality Cashmeres, new shades, 90 cts., price elsewhere $1.23.
Choice new shades in best Roubaix Poplins, 35 cts., worth 45 cts.
Handsome shades in all-wool Cretones, at 40 and 50 cts., regular value 65 and 80 cts.
Plain, Figured, and Striped Mohairs and Poplin Alpacas at 37 1-2 cts., cheap.
We defy competition in Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.
Bargains on the Cheap Dress Goods tables at 18, 20, and 25 cts.

PEW RENTAL.

PEW RENTAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Christ Church,

Cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.,

Rev. Chas. E. Cheney,

RECTOR.

The Pews in this Church will be rented THIS EVENING, April 14, 1873, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

R. A. B. MILLS, Treasurer.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69, and 71 West Washington-st., steam power, if wanted. Also Second, Third, and Fourth Floors, containing [illegible] rooms, No. 35 South Clinton-st. Inquire at 15 South Jefferson-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 12.

The fact that while money has been extremely stringent for several weeks past, not only in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and even in some of the Western cities,—as for instance in Cincinnati,—it has been easy in Chicago, is a gratifying evidence of the favorable financial condition of the Northwest, and of the increasing concentration of capital in Chicago. It is believed by many persons who watch these matters closely that, under the manipulations of the cliques in New York, the money market of that city is so fluctuating, so subject to sudden pinches, alternating with temporary plethoras of money, that country banks find they can not rely on correspondents there for occasional accommodations as they used to, and, in many instances, National Banks of interior cities are changing their redeeming agencies and their largest credit balances to Chicago banks. With the increase of money here the volume of financial business has also increased. Mercantile paper made by Chicago merchants to their Eastern creditors comes here for sale, and finds a ready market. The supply of money has been so good that just at present there is a scarcity of paper, and all the first-class pieces offered are readily taken at 10 per cent. The scarcity of paper in the street is inducing capitalists to think more of investments in our local stocks, which pay regularly from year to year about 15 to 18 per cent on their par value, or a range of from 12 to 15 per cent on their market prices.

New York exchange was scarce and higher to-day. Some sales were made between banks at from 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium, but, as there was little to be had at these figures, several banks were shipping currency to New York, and the volume of currency moving in that direction now will probably increase until there is a prospect of the opening of navigation, after which the movement of grain will make exchange and money plenty in this market.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,450,383.70	$288,145.19
Tuesday	2,980,582.01	306,692.09
Wednesday	2,859,539.83	254,019.26
Thursday	2,918,036.25	305,669.95
Friday	2,876,615.88	232,012.25
Saturday	2,969,871.00	444,201.24
Total	$18,055,028.67	$1,830,739.98
Corresponding week last year	$14,119,711.66	$1,622,655.80

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	& interest.
Third National Bank	136	140
Fifth National Bank	136	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
German National Bank	126	130
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	125
City National Bank	145	...
Home National Bank	100	...
National Bank of Illinois	145	...
National Bank of Commerce	103	...
Chicago City Railway	167½	170
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	...
Babcock Extinguisher	50	75
Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	93	95
Traders' Ins. Co	102	105

SALES.

$29,600 Commercial National Bank at 140.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p.m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117½	117⅞
5-20s of '64	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '65	119¼	119⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119	119¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅝	117⅞
10-40s	112⅞	113
U. S. 6s (New Issue)	115¼	115½
Gold and Gold Coupons	118⅜	118⅞
Gold Exchange	...	119
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	107½@	108¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's	92@95	...

LAND WARRANTS.

160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The money market was unusually stringent to-day, and, after opening at ¼, advanced to ⅜, but just previous to 3 o'clock, when nearly all the bank accounts were made up, the rate of interest dropped to plain 7 per cent. The money-lenders took several new departures to-day in disposing of their funds, almost entirely abolishing street dealings; and in their place was a large business in turning stocks, that is, parties with money taking stocks for cash, and selling them back in the regular way; others again were lending money at 7 per cent for large capitalists, and insisting upon heavy commissions for services as intermediates. Some corporations, it was reported, were lending their money at 7 per cent, charging fancy commissions for taking care of collaterals until Monday, all of which is an instructive comment upon Recorder Hackett's charge to the Grand Jury early in the week about the Usury law and usurers.

During the week large amounts of currency have been received at this point through various means of transportation, but, as it was chiefly National Bank notes, it only swells the deposits of city banks and increases their liabilities.

Foreign exchanges were heavy and lower under the rise in gold and the money stringency. Little business was transacted. Rates are somewhat nominal at 107⅝ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 108¼ sight.

Gold was active and higher, advancing from 118⅜ to 119⅛, with a final reaction to 118⅞. The advance was started by the report that there was a hitch in the New York Central negotiations at London, which caused a covering of short contracts. Loans were from flat to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank, $106,265,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer paid out to-day $67,000 on account of interest, and $7,500 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Custom receipts to-day, $307,000.

Governments were dull and steady, but with prices slightly below Thursday's quotations.

Outstanding legal-tenders to-day, $358,519,527, against $356,682,000 last Saturday.

State bonds were very quiet, with but little or no change in prices.

Stocks opened firm, with prices slightly above Thursday's latest, but became feverish during the day, closing weak, with a final fall of from 1 to 2¼ per cent in values.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The balances in the Treasury to-day are: Currency, $2,108,319; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,220,000; coin, $0,111,186, including coin certificates, $23,226,900; legal-tenders outstanding, $358,519,626.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅜	Coupons, '67	119⅛
5-20s of '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	117⅞
Coupons, '64	117⅜	10-40s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	119⅛	Currency 6s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅜	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	78⅜	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	85	Wabash	69⅜
Quicksilver	34	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	93⅜	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	65⅜	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅜	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜
Erie	63⅜	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	73⅜	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	122	Lake Shore	91⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30
Michigan Central	103⅜	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Union Pacific stocks	33⅜
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	86	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	108⅜	Del, Lack. & Western	99⅜
N. J. Central	98	B., H. & Erie	3⅜
St. Paul	58⅜		

REAL ESTATE.

Speculation in outside lands seems as rampant as ever, the greatest activity being in two general directions: westward and southward. In the western suburbs the greatest inquiry is for property in the vicinity of Madison street, for a mile or two west of the city limits. Another line of almost as great activity extends northwestward from the vicinity of the Northwestern car-shops all the way to Irving Park. Southward the speculative fever has extended so as to include nearly all of the *one hundred* square miles of territory west of the Great Eastern Railroad and south of the South Branch of Chicago River, as far as the Calumet River. The whole of this hundred square miles *of territory* in one body is almost a *terra incognita*. There is no railroad, and scarcely a passable wagon road in any part of its vast uninhabited expanse of flatness, and yet the northeastern corner of the district comes up to the limits of Chicago at Brighton. The man who perpetrated the joke, that there "didn't seem to be land enough around Chicago to speculate in," evidently never thought of this big field for speculative enterprise. As far, however, as availability for farms, villas, or residences of any kind is concerned, it is utterly useless until it is penetrated by some suburban railroad. When such an one will be built it is impossible to say, as there is, as yet, no definite or perfectly-organized plan for building one.

Among the recent sales of acre property we give the following instances as indicative of values of acres in various quarters:

A tract of twenty-two acres adjoining the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, half way between Cornell and South Chicago, was sold this week for $22,500, viz.: $12,500 cash and payments, and $10,000 in Pacific Hotel stock.

Five acres, corner of California avenue and Taylor street, were sold for $22,500.

Six acres in Section 16, two miles west of the city limits, were sold for $5,000, or $1,250 per acre.

Two blocks, containing together ten acres, situated on Chicago avenue, at the junction of Hyman avenue (West Forty-eighth street), were sold this week for $25,000.

Blocks 17 and 35 in south ½ of Section 10, near the Northwestern car-shops, were sold within a few days to a capitalist from Oswego, New York, for $60,000, being at the rate of $4,500 per acre.

The northeast and the southwest quarters of Sec. 13, in the Town of Lake, being ½ mile west and north of Morgan Park, were sold within a few days at $500 per acre.

During the past week twenty acres situated on the North Branch of the South Branch of Chicago River, just west of the Bridewell grounds, at $2,500 per acre.

REAL ESTATE RAILROAD TICKETS.

The officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company are evidently turning their attention to building up a suburban passenger business similar to that created by the Hyde Park trains on the Illinois Central. One indication of this purpose is the plan recently established of issuing what are called "Real Estate Dealers' tickets,"—for fares to the suburban points on the Northwestern Road,—which are sold in packages of 100 each, at rates so low that they are, in fact, almost a gratuity to real estate dealers and purchasers going out to look at suburban lots.

THE DEMAND FOR DWELLINGS.

There is a great demand for dwellings, and a good medium class of two-story and basement brick houses sell readily at good prices. Builders of this class of houses will doubtless do well this summer. There has been so little building of this class of houses during the last two years that the supply is less in proportion to the demand than it has been for several years. Many people who are perplexed for a solution of the rent question, which must be answered before the 1st of May, would be glad to end their troubles of that kind if they could find good bargains in the purchase of houses.

RENTS.

The West Side, which did not suffer, as to its residence property, by the great fire, and which property has always been in good demand, and for which a fair rental has always been paid, was for this reason greatly crowded by the incoming populace immediately after that event. All available floors, and rooms, and dwellings were at once taken after the fire, often at prices very exorbitant. Especially was this true respecting stores in favorable localities. For example, a two-story frame business house, opposite the Sherman House, which rented for $4,000, after the fire was held at $12,000, and the price obtained.

All rents on the business streets in this part of the city, near the burnt district, were in about the same ratio. This, of course, gave an incentive to property-owners to build, which has been done to a considerable extent on West Madison and West Washington streets. A number of business blocks have been erected on these streets that are a credit to the city, but they are located too far west to meet the present demand. Rents have materially depreciated from old prices for business houses on Madison street, between the river and Halstead street, not because there is a less demand, exclusively, but owing to the fact that the houses in this locality are, for the most part, miserable, rickety old shanties, undesirable for business purposes. Buildings of this character, in the locations specified, that now bring only $1,500 and $2,000, would, if replaced by new and more desirable ones, rent at double rates and be rapidly taken. There will necessarily be a great retail business street somewhere in the West Division of the city. It cannot be otherwise. Thus far on the South Side the tendency has been a vast and rapid preparation for large wholesale and retail firms. No one knows where the great retail street of Chicago will yet be. It may be State street. It may be Clark, or Wabash avenue, but it will certainly *not* be West Madison, between the river and Halsted, so long as the rickety frame buildings, that are now driving the retail business elsewhere, are allowed to remain. The demand for stores on the West Side is only on Madison street, but this demand cannot be, and is not, likely to be encouraged by a better class of buildings very soon.

The fact should be understood that the demand is for more and better floors for retail stores on West Madison street. The street, however, is holding its business well under the circumstances, and from Halsted to Aberdeen the rents remain the same as last year, with good demand.

Five stores, corner of Madison and Green, each 20x109, rented last week for $2,000 per annum, severally. And, as illustrative of the demand at this point, mention may be made of a bonus of $500 offered to one of the parties for a single store.

No. 223, corner Madison and Peoria, single floor rented last week for $2,400.

Store and basement, 50x75, corner of Madison and Halsted, rented last week for $8,000 per annum,—two years' lease.

There is no demand for business houses on West Washington or Halsted, and present rates are low.

DWELLINGS.

Cottages and two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling-houses are in great demand everywhere on the West Side, but more especially in that part of the West Side south of Walnut street and west of Green and north of Harrison streets. The doubling-up process, consequent upon the fire, is not so desirable as a regular business, and parties are everywhere looking up homes into which they hope to move about the 1st of May. Others who desire more ample accommodations than enjoyed at present are on the lookout for larger dwellings, and yet the supply is so limited that many of the latter class are compelled after a fruitless search to return and renew their lease for another year.

A large number of dwellings have been built in the West Side since the fire, but most of them on the outskirts of the city, and not convenient to street-cars, and for this reason are not so readily taken. The demand is for good houses as near the business centre as possible, and on or near the street-car lines. The present rates, in the region specified for cottages, range from $25 to $50 per month.

Two-story and basement bricks and frames range from $700 to $1,000 per annum. Cottages on Walnut street, running from Nos. 284 to 292, inclusive, have been lately rented at $30 and $35.

Cottages on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Centre avenue, rented recently for $40 and $45.

Cottages on Silver street, Nos. 21 and 25, rented last week at $25.

Five cottages on North Peoria street, north of Randolph, rented last week at $30 each.

Four 2-story and basement bricks on Fulton street, near Sheldon, rented last week at $800 each.

Two 2-story and basement bricks on Throop street, near Tyler, rented last week at $900 each.

Two 2-story basement frames on Lake street, near Union Park, rented last week for $700 each.

One 3-story and basement marble front on Aberdeen street, near Monroe, rented last week for $1,500.

One 2-story and basement brick on Randolph street, near Sheldon; $1,100.

One 2-story and basement brick on Randolph street, near Sheldon; $1,200.

One 2-story frame on Robey street, No. 104; $720.

One 2-story frame on South Peoria, No. 143, $900.

Five houses on North Peoria, 2-story and basement, 9 rooms each, between Fulton and Carroll, $600 each.

Eleven houses, 3-story and basement, West Washington, near May, $2,000 each.

The rates for cottages convenient to street cars range a shade higher, and may be put down at from $40 to $60.

No. 176 Sangamon, that formerly rented for $45, was rented last week for $55.

The want of the West Side is more dwellings accessible to street cars. This will no doubt be met in part the coming summer, when hundreds of such dwellings will be erected. In addition to the building that will be continued on the outskirts, we hear of hundreds that will be put up in more accessible localities.

SOUTH SIDE.

The greatest number of dwellings on the market on the South Side are to be found east of State street, and south of Sixteenth.

That portion of Wabash avenue which was almost entirely taken for business purposes just after the fire, is now changing into the same former uses, and will soon be used almost exclusively for boarding-houses.

Boarding property on this avenue rates at from $1,200 to $3,000.

One two-story and basement frame on Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, rented last week for $1,200.

One three-story and basement marble-front, between Harmon court and Twelfth street, rented last week for $2,400.

Four three-story frames on Eldridge court, near Wabash avenue, rented last week for $1,000 each.

Two three-story and basement marble fronts in the same locality rented last week for $1,800 each.

Four two-story and basement bricks on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, rented for $900 each.

The rates for cottages and for dwellings on the South Side are about the same as last year, but much more advanced than before the fire. Cottages renting for $25 before the fire now bring $30 and $35. Those renting formerly for $30 now realize $40 and $45. Two-story basement brick dwellings, that now rent for $900 and $1,000, were rented at $700 before the fire. The rates for cottages south of Twenty-second street are at present from $35 to $40 per month; before the fire they were $18 to $25.

Two-story and basement, ten room dwellings, with modern improvements, on the avenues, are renting for $1,200 and $1,500 which before the fire rented for $1,000 and $1,200. Larger dwellings on the avenues, 14 and 16 rooms, with modern improvements, rent at from $2,000 to $3,500. Before the fire the figures were $1,800 to $3,000.

NORTH SIDE.

The most of the rebuilding done on the North Side since the fire has been of the better class of residences containing from ten to twelve rooms, and for which $1,000 to $1,200 per annum is readily obtained.

The cheapest rents on the North Side are in that part lying outside the fire limits, between Wells and the river and Chicago avenue and the city limits, but even in that section of the city no floors or cottages can be obtained for less than $25 to $30 per month.

Several North Side property-holders intend to build, this spring, a number of tenement houses of the New York and Philadelphia style, where floors suitable for small families can be had for $20 to $25 a month. Among those intending to erect such houses are the Knauer Brothers, who have already completed several tenements. Mr. E. S. Dreyer will also build two large tenements on Clark street, near St. Clair. Messrs. Toohey, O'Connor, Fitzgerald, and Anderson, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, also intend to build a large number of that class of houses. But many of the lots on the North Side are owned by laborers and workingmen who are unable to build houses of brick or stone, and are therefore compelled to either sell their lot or let it lay idle. A great amount of this kind of property has, however, changed hands during the last year.

SALE ON WABASH AVENUE.

Messrs. W. D. Palmer & Co., yesterday, sold 40 feet, east front, on Wabash avenue, 120 feet south of Jackson street, to Levi L. Leach, for $40,000. Mr. Leach will erect two stone front stores in ninety days, at a cost of $60,000, the leasing of which he has placed in the hands of this firm at $4,000 each.

RENTAL OF STORES.

Yesterday, J. B. Mayo & Co., jewelers, of No. 360 Wabash avenue, and L. M. Cobb & Co., of "Cobb's Library," No. 471 Wabash avenue, leased of W. D. Palmer & Co., two of the stores under the Palmer House. The former store is on State street, at a rental of $5,000; the other is on Monroe, at a rental of $3,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, April 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 38 of Lots 9 to 18, etc., in Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $1,250.

Dashiell st, north of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $860.

Lots 9, 12, 41, and 42, in Valliquette's subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 34, 39, 14; also Lots 13 and 14, in Block 2, Davis' Addition, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $12,525.

The premises No. 480 Hubbard st, dated March 24; consideration, $2,600.

Illinois st, between State and Cass sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Carroll av, bet Elizabeth and Ann sts, n f, 25 feet to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $3,500.

West Madison st, s w cor of St. Louis av, n f, Lots 1 to 4, dated March 6; consideration, $6,647.

Hanover st, n e cor of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $1,400.

Wabash av, 120 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 21; consideration, $40,000.

Holt st, bet Bradley and Division sts, e f, 25 to alley, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lot 99, of Lot 129, Bronson's Addition, dated April 12; consideration, $1,200.

Michigan-av, 140 ft s of Eighteenth-st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $22,500.

West Jackson-st, e of and near Halsted st, s f, 148x198 ft, dated Feb 26; consideration, $30,000.

West Jackson-st, e of and near Halsted-st, s f, 50x198 ft, dated Feb 19; consideration, $12,000.

Lincoln-av, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts, e f, 24x116 ft, with other property, dated March 31; consideration, $18,000.

Johnson-st, s w corner of West Eighteenth-st, e f, 52x100 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Michigan av, s e corner of Fiftieth st, undivided ½ of Block 6, dated March 1; consideration, $38,000.

Lot 52, of Hurford's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $400.

Lot 23, in Block 3, in Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 35 and 36, in Block 2, in same, dated April 5; consideration, $925.

Lot 17, in Block 3, in Fawcett's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 54, in O. A. Bogue's Addition, dated May 24, 1872; consideration, $658.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 12: City property, number of sales, 148; consideration, $882,558. North of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $1,400. South of city limits, number of sales, 38; consideration, $180,959. West of city of limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $20,500.

Total sales, 189.

Total consideration, $1,085,417.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,600	4,961	5,367	3,464
Wheat, bu	7,285	6,483	14,547	17,290
Corn, bu	8,120	59,370	5,453	34,358
Oats, bu	19,300	17,170	14,243	38,613
Rye, bu	2,077	550	2,472	3,900
Barley, bu	9,050	3,840	6,748	10,400
Grass seed, lbs	27,770	79,150	34,770	59,291
Flax seed, lbs	...	...	4,800	...
Broom corn, lbs	9,400	12,010	924	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	137,130	301,790	1003,576	807,800
Beef, brls	1	210	605	16
Pork, brls	1	160	1,292	82
Lard, lbs	20,680	31,780	311,920	126,545
Tallow, lbs	12,680	16,230	36,160	...
Butter, lbs	37,790	36,235	5,700	1,120
Dressed hogs, No	60	63	...	...
Live hogs, No	8,119	6,128	11,851	6,120
Cattle, No	1,276	2,266	2,883	3,891
Sheep, No	1,276	337	616	774
Hides, lbs	40,408	117,377	103,289	144,214
Highwines, brls	361	288	340	224
Wool, lbs	88,411	...	81,000	...
Potatoes, bu	6,470	4,363	1,309	1,056
Lumber, M feet	235	1,549	1,385	975
Shingles, M	1,390	1,620	909	886
Lath, M	90	272	86	31
Salt, brls	280	...	644	888

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,613 bu wheat; 6,891 bu corn; 1,169 bu oats; 820 bu rye; 1,701 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 21,015 bu wheat; 14,202 bu corn; 9,551 bu oats; 2,253 bu rye; 4,427 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 4 cars wheat; 31 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 61 cars, or 30,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 12, 1873.	April 5, 1873.	April 13, 1872.
Flour, brls	52,162	60,229	28,533
Wheat, bu	109,637	179,433	37,166
Corn, bu	140,500	257,221	381,790
Oats, bu	133,160	178,590	109,830
Rye, bu	7,337	11,801	3,944
Barley, bu	53,910	46,305	17,130
Live hogs, No	69,951	61,720	34,216
Cattle, No	14,004	17,485	11,034
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	50,965	65,296	22,024
Wheat, bu	191,823	194,826	11,622
Corn, bu	52,393	51,184	213,093
Oats, bu	120,419	142,663	177,236
Rye, bu	7,267	5,378	11,107
Barley, bu	78,621	69,099	38,758
Live hogs, No	52,582	58,831	29,020
Cattle, No	12,251	13,802	3,380

At last the clouds that have enveloped us so long, like a pall, are lifted. The day opened out in sunshine, and a fine drying wind that promised to speedily lick up the superabundant moisture, and leave the land once more in tillable condition. It came tardily, but there was a general appreciation of the value of the old proverb, "Better late than never;" and the same weather in the country will soon cause unwonted activity in the fields, while the small receipts consequent thereon will partially compensate for the heavier feeling due to better crop prospects.

The river has long been free from ice, the Illinois & Michigan Canal is opened, and advices from the Straits of Mackinaw indicate that they will be open for the passage of vessels before many days. The winter embargo is thus almost removed, and the summer business is practically begun, though not theoretically so, as vessels are being loaded up all around us, in readiness for the first trip. We may hope soon to see a more reasonable freight tariff in operation, which will permit the farmer to receive better prices for his grain, and favorable spring weather that will give promise of bounteous crops at the close of summer. With this must come a prosperous business to merchants, both in city and country, and a partial release from the pecuniary stringency which has had such a paralyzing effect upon commerce during the winter.

The proposal to make it the duty of the sheriff to close up all elevators on which no license has been taken out, was the subject of some excited comment to-day. It was stated that such a proceeding would work untold injury to the owners of the grain in those elevators, while the warehouse proprietors would suffer comparatively little. In other words the punishment would fall on the heads of innocent parties. Irrespective of this point, however, it should be noted that the license feature of the law has been taken under advisement by the Supreme Court of this State, and that the warehousemen will probably not need to be coerced if the law be declared constitutional. Under the circumstances, therefore, the proposed legislation would be not only cruel but useless.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet to day but generally strong, in spite of fine weather, and several ranged a shade higher in price. The expectation of a decline on the advent of favorable skies and the determination to take advantage of it, seems to have defeated itself, as there was a fair demand for the leading staples, at limits below the markets, which prevented them from reaching lower figures without stimulating to activity at holders' quotations. There was much more activity outside than on 'Change.

The demand for dry goods continues uninterruptedly active, and firmness still prevails in all departments. Some of the leading brands of cotton textiles are becoming a little scarce, but the general stocks are still in excellent shape; and large as are the demands made upon our jobbers, they are promptly filling all orders. Groceries continue quiet, with no material fluctuation in values. The high price of gold imparts a firm tone to the market for nearly every article; and, under a better demand, certain lines would, no doubt, advance. No changes were noted in the canned goods market. Corn, tomatoes, succotash, peaches, cherries, and in fact, most goods in the list are now meeting with a reasonably active demand, and prices are steadily working firmer. Cheese was again weak and unsettled. Fine goods are virtually out of the market, and quotations have undergone a further change, being reduced a ½c all around, or to 16@16½c for New York factory, and to 14@15½c for Western do. Coal remains quiet as previously quoted,—$12.00 for Lackawanna, $10.00 for Erie, and $6.00 for Wilmington, being the prices current. There was a further "softening" in prices of butter, the decline in roll and poorer sorts of packed reaching fully 1c. Choice dairy was not quotably lower, the supply of such continuing to fall below the legitimate wants of local consumers. Bagging was firm and unchanged. The amount of trading in dried fruits was somewhat larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, the improvement being more noticeable in domestic than in foreign varieties. There was no appreciable advance in prices, though the general market is working firm. Fish met with only a fair inquiry on interior account, while the local demand was small. Prices were steady, except for cod, which are tending lower. Hides and leather are firm. The almost impassable condition of the country roads causes a diminished supply of hay, but notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand, there is a firm feeling both in pressed and in loose descriptions, though aside from prairie, which was quoted 50c per ton higher, no decided advance was made. Oils were moving freely, and were generally firm, turpentine being the only exception. Lard and linseed were strong; the latter at 2c advance. Tobacco, wood, pig iron, and paint were unchanged.

Trade at the lumber-yards continues moderate. There was no quotable change in prices. Metals and tinners' stock were active and firm. Iron, steel, and nails were in fair request at former prices. The inquiry for naval stores is improving. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were in moderate demand. There was no change in quotations. Wool was dull and nominal. Hops remain quiet, but are held firmly at the quoted prices. There was no particular change in broom corn, the demand is moderate, and principally for the better grades. Clover seed was in good request and firmer. Timothy remains quiet and unchanged. Millet and Hungarian were in moderate demand and firm. Potatoes continue to meet with a good local and shipping demand, and choice peachblows are firm at 60@63c on track. Green fruits were unchanged. Eggs in large supply and lower. Sales were made to the local trade at 13@14c.

Highwines were inactive and nominal at yesterday's price, at 86½c per gallon. The market closed with a rather firmer feeling, in sympathy with the tone of the latest New York advices.

Lake freights were inactive, and apparently a shade easier. Carriers still asked 16c for corn to sail to Buffalo; but it was stated that vessels could probably have been procured at 15c, had that figure been offered. This would make wheat to Buffalo about 16c. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 31c for corn and 33c for wheat to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were rather quiet, but again firmer, with almost nothing doing till near the close of the session. Mess pork advanced 10@15c per brl, under a fair demand for the June option. Lard was a shade firmer; and meats were generally held ½c per lb higher, except sweet-pickled hams, which were offered freely at former quotations. We note that the outward movement has been quite active during the past week, and holders are growing more and more independent about selling, especially in meats, in view of the light stocks. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.80@15.85; do seller May, $15.95@16.00; do seller June, $16.20@16.25; do seller July, $16.35@16.40; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75@15.25. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.35@8.37½; do seller May, $8.45@8.47½; do seller June, $8.65@8.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 5¾@6½c for shoulders; 7½@8c for long clear; 8c for short ribs; and 8¼@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c. English meats, 7⅝@7¾c for Cumberlands; 8½c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $15.90; 500 brls do seller May at $15.95; 100 brls do at $15.90; 1,000 brls do seller June at $16.25; 500 brls do at $16.20; 500 brls do at $16.05; 500 brls do buyer June at $16.45; 250 tcs lard, seller May, at $8.45; 100 tcs do rejected at 8⅛c; 26 tcs do do at 7½c; 80,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 150,000 lbs do seller June at $8.60; 200,000 lbs do at 8½c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 8½c; 20,000 lbs bacon hams at 14c; 500 tcs sweet-pickled hams (13½ lbs) at 12½c; 2,500 pcs do (15 lbs) at 10c; 150 tcs do (19 lbs) at 9½c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipment of provisions from this city for the week ending April 10, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also, comparative figures:

	Pork brls.	Lard, tcs.	Ha's tcs.	Sh'ld'rs lbs.	Middles lbs.
Week en'g Ap'l 10	2974	2482	3356	98700	2011000
Same week 1872	2381	687	3148	595999	2538191
Since Nov. 1, 1872	169293	159631	50073	36001411	143090431
Same time '71-'72	70211	140820	53055	24945[illegible]	88758233

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, bxs, 1,403; short ribs, bxs, 469; short clear, bxs, 710; long clear, bxs, 394; long rib, bxs, 102; long hams, bxs, 489; Cumberlands, bxs, 332; bacon, bxs, 139; Stretford hams, bxs, 10; Stretford middles bxs, 211; Staffordshire, bxs, 114; South Staffordshire, bxs, 20; bellies, bxs, 60; short hams, bxs, 80; shoulders, tcs, 116; beef tongues, brls, 100; shoulders, pcs, 3,665; sides, pcs, 5,482; beef, brls, 600; middles, cut not named, bxs, 300. Among the pork was 100 brls extra prime.

Flour was rather more active than on Friday, but chiefly in named brands, for which there was a better order demand. Shippers were looking round to some extent, but generally refused to take hold except at lower prices than holders were willing to accept. Rye flour was easier, and bran dull at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Crystal) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Baker's Loaf) at $6.65; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Southern Queen), and 50 brls at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.75; 550 brls on private terms; 200 brls rye, at $4.10; 75 brls do on private terms; total, 1,975 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $9.00 on track; 10 tons screenings at $10.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.30	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.40
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was less active, but steady and relatively firm, averaging ½c higher than on Friday. New York and Liverpool were both quoted firmer, and our receipts were light, which made holders careless about selling, in consequence of which buyers were obliged to pay asking prices when they wished to trade. The business was more largely for June delivery than heretofore, the transactions for May being principally in settlement, as May buyers wanted the property only for the purpose of placing it where it would "do the most good." The better weather here would naturally have caused weakness in prices. But Milwaukee was reported strong, under a slight scare, probably due to the fact of a snow-storm there yesterday, and news of rather severe cold in the country west and north of that city. This caused a firmer feeling here, especially as Liverpool was early reported 1d per 100 lbs higher on some grades, and several of our moneyed operators seemed disposed to take hold more liberally than usual in a speculative way, which caused the smaller shorts to put in with a fair demand, though all generally bid under holders' quotations, and therefore did not buy much. We note that the shipments of the week from New York only amounted to 38,000 bu. There would appear to be very little foreign demand for wheat; but it is undoubtedly wanted in a multitude of small volumes in the interior of the Eastern States, where the millers are represented as being quite short. Indeed, it is said that Pennsylvania is reaching out past us, and taking all the wheat available between this city and the Mississippi, and this is stated to be the real cause of our small receipts for some weeks past, which have been accredited to "areas of low barometer." If this demand should keep up, we cannot expect large arrivals in the future. Seller May opened at $1.20⅞, fell off ⅛c, and advanced to $1.21⅜, closing firm at $1.21¼. Seller June sold at $1.23@1.23⅞, closing at $1.23¾. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.16½@1.17¼, closing at $1.17. New receipts of No. 2 were slow at $1.19. No. 1 spring was scarce and firm at $1.28. No. 3 spring was dull at $1.07½ for regular, and rejected do at 93@94½c, the outside for new receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 2,800 bu No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.19; 30,000 bu regular at $1.17¼; 25,000 bu regular at $1.17; 10,000 bu regular at $1.16⅞; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 400 bu rejected spring (strictly fresh) at 94½c; 400 bu at 93c. Total, 74,000 bu.

Corn was quiet but firm at Friday's range of prices, with a fair demand and not much offering. The inquiry was chiefly for June and July delivery, and there was an occasional pressure to sell for May, which made that option relatively weak. The light receipts of several days past have made "gilt-edged" offerings scarce, and they were stronger to-day, as they will deliver into May on 2½c storage charges. New York was quoted steady and even firm, but it would appear that the demand there is very light, as only 33,000 bu were taken for export from that city during the week ending with Friday evening. Seller May opened at 34½c, advanced to 34⅝c, and closed firm at 34⅝@34¾c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31¼@31⅜c, closing at 31⅜c. Seller June sold at 36@36⅜c. Seller July was nominal at 38⅝@38¾, and seller August at 39½c. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 33½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 new receipts at 33⅜c; 3,200 bu do at 33½c; 10,000 bu regular at 31½c; 35,000 bu do at 31⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 31¼c; 800 bu rejected at 29c; 2,400 bu do at 28½c. Total, 70,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, at the same range of prices as on Friday, the demand not being large enough to cause an advance, though our receipts were light, and New York was quoted stronger. The only inquiry was for seller May, for which 28c was bid, and 28½c asked, all through the session. Seller June was nominal at 29½@29⅝c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was quiet at 24¼@24½c, and new receipts at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 27c; 10,000 bu regular at 24⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 24½c; 600 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 24½c; 600 bu do at 24c; 600 bu do at 23½c. Total, 23,600 bu.

Rye was very quiet and steady at the quotations of the past few days. There was no regular No. 2 on the market; nominal at 61c. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 63c; 400 bu by sample at 64½c; 400 bu do at 64c, and 400 bu do at 63½c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was dull, and again weak, declining 1c from the inside quotations of Friday; there being no demand except for one or two round lots to fill options for this month. The market opened at 70c and closed weak at 69c, with the market quoted at 71@72c for new receipts in preferred houses. No. 3 was nominal at 60c in any other house than the Rock Island, and rejected at 42@44c. The shipping demand, which was active a little while ago, has now departed, and other markets, like ours, are represented to be in a drooping condition, with only a retail demand. Cash sales were reported of 15,800 bu No. 2 at 70c; 5,000 bu do at 69c; 800 bu by sample at $1.00; 800 bu do at 98c; 600 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 72c, all on track; 800 bu do at 98c, delivered. Total, 27,000 bu.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly report, No. 5, of the Bureau of Statistics will soon be ready for distribution. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended Nov. 30, 1872, and for the eleven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1871. We are indebted to the Chief of the Bureau for the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Month ended Nov. 30, 1872	$42,428,079	$54,618,591	$1,557,481
Month ended Nov. 30, 1871	40,175,460	39,797,980	1,782,441
Ten months ended Nov. 30, 1872	633,999,597	492,092,500	23,362,380
Ten months ended Nov. 30, 1871	550,545,174	463,121,194	25,141,439

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise, 1872	$614,374,818	$404,473,769	$15,418,698
Specie and bullion, 1872	19,624,779	87,618,731	7,943,682
Merchandise, 1871	534,299,403	400,534,813	13,426,807
Specie and bullion, 1871	16,245,772	62,587,281	11,714,832

The total value of commodities remaining in warehouse Nov. 30, 1872, was $65,825,929, as compared with $65,048,439, Nov. 30, 1871.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1872, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the amount of $117,767,227, while for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1871, the imports exceeded the exports by only $18,611,567.

The following are the values of our foreign trade carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1872 and 1871:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
1872.			
Land vehicles	$17,629,194	$4,329,480	$3,519,350
American vessels	171,338,830	156,021,319	6,543,398
Foreign vessels	445,041,564	373,898,843	12,299,734
1871.			
Land vehicles	14,333,612	6,294,227	2,219,008
American vessels	160,410,175	126,432,067	8,087,423
Foreign vessels	375,312,287	347,063,370	14,834,386

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1872 and 1871, respectively:

		ENTERED. No.	ENTERED. Tons.	CLEARED. No.	CLEARED. Tons.
American vessels	1872	11,066	3,695,611	11,690	3,753,250
	1871	19,096	7,432,863	19,204	7,432,237
Foreign vessels	1872	11,072	3,779,732	10,975	3,840,276
	1871	19,591	6,849,191	19,583	6,748,598

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active and a shade higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.17@1.17¼ seller the month, and $1.21¼@1.22 seller May, the latter option closing at $1.21⅝. Corn was quiet and steady, at 31¼@31⅜c seller the month, and 34⅝@34¾c seller May. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 12.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no particular change in this market. A fair number of orders are being received for the better qualities, but the general market is dull. Stocks are large. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; old do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate demand, and choice grades are firm. The receipts are moderate. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—The market was quiet and weak, except for choice packed, which was salable at tolerably full prices. The receipts continue light, but they are beginning to increase some, and the tendency of prices is strongly downward. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@31c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Lime, cement, and stucco were in moderate demand and steady. Pressed brick are dull. Following are the prices current: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $9.00@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.50, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BAGGING—No changes were noted in this market. A fair movement was witnessed in the different lines of goods, and the quotations were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@[illegible]; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Are in continued good demand and remain firm at full prices. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@	2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.00@	3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@	2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@	1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@	2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—The market continues weak and declining, the quotations being lowered another ½c to-day. There was a fair inquiry from the interior trade, and also from local retailers, at the following rates: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—Remains quiet at unchanged prices: We still quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There is very little doing under this head. Now and then sales are made where prices favor buyers. Flour staves are very scarce and firm. Annexed are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@26.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Owing to continued large receipts, a further decline took place. The demand was local, and prices ruled weak, closing at 13@14c, the latter price for cases. We note sales of 240 cases and 800 doz at 14c; 1,200 doz and 53 cases at 13½c.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and firm. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 70c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80 for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business was reported quiet, and former prices were without quotable change, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a liberal amount of trading to-day, and prices were more firmly held all around. No quotable changes were noted: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 27@28c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 32@40c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Choice fruit is in fair request on both local and interior account. Common apples are plenty and slow. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl. from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $3.50@4.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There were no new features in the grocery market. The volume of business was liberal for this period of the week, and prices were uniformly well sustained. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13⅞c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅝@12¾c; A, standard, 11⅞@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10⅞@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8¼@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was firm all around, and in prairie we note an advance of 50c per ton. There was no material improvement in the demand, the increased firmness being due to light receipts. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted steady and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 28c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—Was quiet and nominal. We quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were in light request. Choice grades are held firmly. We repeat quotations: Prime to choice Western at 45@48c; fair to good, 33@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade at the prices given below:

Iron	4 5-10	@4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@6 3-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	℘ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℘ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@13½c	℘ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℘ lb

LEATHER—Was in good request, and ruled steady and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	41
Country harness	35@	38
Line, city, ℘ lb	40@	43
Kip, ℘ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℘ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	32@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	85
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand. Prices are without essential change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 4.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@15.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@35.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair degree of activity was witnessed in this department, the quoted prices being fully sustained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c, 15 per cent discount.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼@7½c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with an active inquiry at the subjoined quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is improving. Ropes are firm. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℘ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℘ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℘ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℘ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ℘ lb	16	@ 17
Oakum, ℘ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ℘ brl	5.00	@7.00
Tar, ℘ brl	5.00	@6.00

OILS—A decline of 1c in turpentine, and an advance of 2c in linseed, are noted, with which exceptions the quotations of goods coming under this head are unchanged. We revise our list, as follows: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 77c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68@69c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand was liberal, and prices were again quoted firm. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	2.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—No change was noted in this market. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$52.00@57.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in good request. The receipts are increasing. We note sales of 500 lbs dressed turkeys at 15c; 120 lbs do large, at 14c; 15 coops do at 15c; 35 dozen choice dressed chickens at $5.00; 25 coops do at $5.00; 4 coops at $4.75.

POTATOES—Were in good demand among shippers and local dealers. Choice peachblows were firm at 60@63c on track, fair do quotable at 58c; early rose at 60c; mixed at 35@40c. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 63c; 1 car do at 62½c; 3 cars do at 62c; 1 car at 61½c; 3 cars at 60c on track.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand. We repeat:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.58

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅜ by 3x9⅜	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull and hardly as firm, though without quotable change. Clover was in good request and a trifle higher. Sales ranged from $4.60@4.85. Hungarian and millet were firm; the former sold at $1.25 and $1.35, and the latter at 95c and $1.00. Other seeds were quiet. We note sales of 100 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 19 bags prime at $3.25; 29 bags at $3.15; 66 bags at $3.10; 150 bags mixed at $3.05; 66 bags at $3.00. 29 bags at $2.75; 31 bags choice clover at $4.85; 10 bags prime do at $4.75; 57 bags good at $4.70; 12 bags at $4.65; 29 bags do at $4.60; 20 bags Hungarian at $1.35; 145 bags do at $1.25; 10 bags choice millet at $1.00; 20 bags prime do at 95c.

TEAS—Remain steady and firm. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was dull at the annexed quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and nominal. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	[illegible]
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	[illegible]

Burry wool 5@10c less.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE SYRUP

A SPECIALTY.

On hand and arriving, strictly select, and warranted entirely satisfactory; in one and two-quart glass jars, one dozen in a case; one and five-gallon tin cans, and in kegs, half brls, and brls. And several tons rich sugar, but in large cakes. C. O. PERRINE, cor. Lake and Market.

THE M…

Brigham Young… A. Smith… Where…

What the Moveme… amy to Be…

An Inside View of… the Future…

Brigham's Dis… York…

THE MORMONS.

Brigham Young Abdicates—George A. Smith His Successor—Where the Money Goes.

What the Movement Means--Is Polygamy to Be Relinquished?

An Inside View of Mormon Tactics, and the Future of That People.

Brigham's Dispatch to the New York Herald.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The resignation of Brigham Young as Trustee in trust for the Mormon Church, and President of the banking and co-operative institutions, which he has so long held in his firm grasp, evidently means more than the late Dictator is willing to acknowledge, as his dispatch to a New York paper indicates, in which he claims to be still President of the Church, with supervisory powers over its spiritual and secular business, having merely shifted the burden of its details upon younger shoulders.

It is true that Brigham Young is an old man. When the writer last saw him, in Judge McKean's court, a little more than a year ago, his appearance betokened a remarkable vigor of constitution and an excellent state of physical preservation, although he was then under indictment and arrest for murder and bigamy, and experienced trouble enough, one would think, to have undermined the health of a much younger and stronger man. But the telegraph reported him, only last week, as addressing a crowded audience in the big Tabernacle, at the General Church Conference, parading the stage with a lively air, to describe the movements of the "Grecian-bend" ladies, which attraction seems to have reached the City of the Saints.

It is evidently not Brigham's health that is the sole or principal cause of his resignation. Those who know him best describe him as one of the most ambitious of men, who, notwithstanding his immense wealth, is still as greedy of gain and as avaricious as ever; and he has not relinquished his hold upon the vast treasures of the Church for any slight cause, or unless under a powerful outside pressure. This control of the finances of 100,000 Mormons has been the secret of his immense power; and, in relinquishing this, the old man will now pop into comparative obscurity.

There is little doubt, while Brigham has handled the Mormon funds in a manner calculated to promote the growth of the Church, that he has used his great opportunities sagaciously to build up his own fortunes, always managing to turn his spiritual advantages into hard dollars; while the monopoly he has exercised in commercial matters is said to have kept many of the ambitious brethren poor. Hence, the defections from the Church, in Salt Lake City especially, have been frequent, and some of them important. When he broke up all individual commercial traffic by establishing the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, he turned many business men into the street, though he succeeded in flanking the Gentile traders, and kept the bulk of the business of the Territory in the hands of the Church, which meant, simply, in the control of Brigham Young. The dividends of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution have been enormous, and several Chicago wholesale merchants will attest that there is no sounder institution in the country. But this summary and despotic action, which not even the Emperor of Russia could take without danger to his life, disgusted several prominent Mormons with their chief. Although these things are not openly alluded to in Utah, it is not difficult for an observer to catch the drift of public sentiment, and, among leading Mormons, this seems to be, that Brigham Young's characteristic selfishness has not deserted him as age creeps upon him. I have heard various hints concerning his real estate operations, and how poor men have been led into operations to their disadvantage, for his benefit.

But there is probably a more potent cause for the resignation of Brigham Young as Trustee in trust for the Church at the present time, and has reference to the political troubles in Utah, or, rather, to the raid made upon the system of polygamy by the Administration of President Grant, at the instigation of Parson Cudmore. While the official attacks upon this tenet of their Church has tended to cement its unity in a firm resistance to the persecutions, as the Mormons believe them to be, it has given rise to a conviction, on the part of a majority of the practical business men among the brotherhood, especially in Salt Lake City, that it is neither wise nor safe for the Church to attempt a contest with the authorities of the United States, which must finally end in the discomfiture of the former, with a great loss of prestige in their ranks, and a vast depreciation, if not total destruction, of their large property interests. Salt Lake City is evidently destined to be a large metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region. It is already a rich city,—the land value for which pre-emption rights were issued about a year ago, being an immense fortune, which is mostly held by the Mormons. The small politicians who were sent there by Grant to put down polygamy have desired, above all things, to frighten the Mormons, and to force them to seek new fields, leaving their rich possessions to fall into the hands of the Utah carpet-baggers, as in South Carolina. This little scheme, the leading business men, Mormon and Gentile, have been interested in thwarting.

It is believed that Brigham's stubbornness has thus far prevented any concession or compromise on the part of the Church relative to the vexed question of polygamy. Delegate Hooper, one of the shrewdest of the Mormons, has long been convinced that it would be a hopeless task to attempt to combat the sentiments of the country upon this topic, and advised a compromise, in which he was seconded by many influential men, but all to no purpose. Religion would not "back down," although the "spiritual wife" revelation was the work of Joseph Smith, which he accepted with great reluctance. Finally, Hooper was [illegible] to retire from Congress, and Brigham named George Y. Cannon, one of the most ambitious and able young men of the Church, and a much-married individual, as Delegate, who will take his seat in the next Congress. Cannon is regarded as a very sound and unflinching Mormon; but it is generally believed that he is not the man who will imagine himself deputed to fight the civilization of the whole Christian world in defense of the forlorn hope of polygamy in Utah.

The new Trustee of the Church, and hereafter its leading spirit, George A. Smith (cousin to Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism), is a man of about 60 years of age, of a fine presence and popular manners. He is universally regarded as one of the most unselfish, and I may say, in a Church sense, patriotic, of Mormons. He has been for years quietly regarded as the successor of Young on the decease of the latter; and his present elevation gives significance to the idea that a "new departure" in Mormon affairs is really intended; that the revelation of polygamy, if not reversed, will be quietly dropped,—the Mormon Legislature probably taking the initiative in the matter, under the excuse of a pressure of circumstances too strong to be contended against.

The elevation of George A. Smith to the leadership of the Church, and the abolition of polygamy, are also expected to bring into the fold the considerable body of Smithite Mormons, as they are called, which is now organized under the lead of a son of Joseph Smith. In the meantime, Brigham and the polygamists will journey southward to Arizona and New Mexico, and set up their antique patriarchal civilization in the forests, to be again overwhelmed by the rushing tide of immigration, which will leave no spot unexplored and unoccupied.

Thus the remaining "twin relic of barbarism," proclaimed against by the Republican party of 1856, is to be abolished, luckily without bloodshed or serious cost to the country.

Brigham Young's Dispatch to the New York Herald.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 10, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your telegram is received. I thank you for the privilege of representing facts as they are. I will furnish them gladly at any time you make the request.

For over forty years I have served my people, laboring incessantly, and am now nearly 72 years of age, and I need relaxation.

MY RESIGNATION

as Trustee in Trust for the Church, as President of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and of the Deseret National Bank, are made solely from secular cares and responsibilities, and do not affect my position as President of Church. In that capacity I shall still exercise supervision over business, ecclesiastical and secular, leaving the minutiæ to younger men.

Our institutions are well established, and competent to succeed me, and my own investments remain as they were.

H. S. Eldred is now President of

THE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

He is a merchant of long experience and well known to business men in the East. The paid-up stock of this institution is nearly $750,000. It carries a stock of merchandise of $1,500,000. The purchases for the past half-year are over $1,500,000 in currency, and about $140,000 in coin. The business done during six months reaches $2,500,000. It paid for the half year a dividend of 10 per cent.

My successor in

THE DESERET NATIONAL BANK

is the Hon. W. H. Hooper, well known as our late Delegate to Congress. This institution is perfectly sound, and conducted on the safest business principles.

OUR RAILROADS

are in good condition. The Utah Central is 37 miles long. Its gross earnings for 1872 were $420,000. The expenses in round numbers were $210,000; the net earnings were $210,000. I state these facts, as efforts may be made to damage the credit of these institutions. There is another railroad here, also doing good business. The Utah Southern is built about 32 miles, narrow gauge. Roads connecting with this are being constructed into Little Cottonwood, Bingham Canon, and American Fork, to meet the demand for transportation to and from the various mining camps of these regions. The Utah Northern is being constructed from a junction with the Central Pacific through our principal northern settlements into Southeastern Idaho, and other narrow-gauge roads are in construction or in contemplation.

We intend establishing settlements in Arizona, in the country of

THE APACHES,

persuaded that, if we become acquainted with them, we can influence them to peace, in accordance with President Grant's Indian policy, and open up that country to settlement by the whites. Our cities, towns, and villages now extend about 400 miles in that direction; and, in view of the railroad crossing that country, we hope to be prepared to assist in its construction, and, when completed, bring a large portion of our immigration that way to settle the country.

In Utah we have a fine country for stock-raising and agriculture, and an abundance of minerals awaiting development, and we

WELCOME ALL GOOD CITIZENS

who love peace and good order to come and settle with us. It has been our policy from the first to promote

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST,

seeing this was the foundation of all others, and we have been for years furnishing staple products to the surrounding States and Territories, and we are now able to supply any demand likely to arise for grain, vegetables, etc., at market prices, to those engaged in mining pursuits.

We have iron ores and coal in rich abundance. We have merchants in every department of business, but

WE LACK CAPITAL,

and there is no safer place to be found in the United States, where property of almost every kind is less taxed and better protected,—all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

It has been frequently published that I had a deposit of several millions of pounds sterling in the Bank of England. Were such the case, I would most assuredly use the means to gather our poor Church-members from the old countries, and bring them here, where their condition might be improved. All my means are invested here, in improving this Territory in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

THE RESULT OF MY LABORS

for the last twenty-six years, briefly summed up, are:

The peopling of this Territory by the Latter-Day Saints, of about 100,000 souls; the founding of over 200 cities, towns, and villages inhabited by our people, which extend to Idaho on the north, Wyoming in the east, Nevada in the west, and Arizona in the south, and the establishment of schools, factories, mills, and other institutions calculated to benefit and improve our community.

All my transactions and labors have been carried on in accordance with my calling as

A SERVANT OF GOD.

I know no difference between spiritual and temporal labors. God has seen fit to bless me with means, and as a faithful steward, I use them to benefit my fellow-men,—to promote their happiness in this world in preparing them for the great hereafter.

My whole life is devoted to the Almighty's service, and, while I regret that my mission is not better understood by the world, the time will come when I will be understood, and I leave to futurity the judgment of my labors, and their result, as they shall become manifest.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Sultan of Turkey is trying to introduce the stove-pipe hat.

—James Parton lectures, next season, on "Our Scandalous Politics."

—The daily cost to consumers of milk in Boston is $8,090.24, or $2,952,937.60 per year.

—It is stated that the annual sale of eggs in the United States amounts to over $60,000,000, and in Boston alone to over $2,000,000.

—Chicago hotel and boarding-house fare must be delicious about now. Hebron farmers are shipping veal calves three days old.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—New York claims the honor of a State-House which will cost from seven to ten millions of dollars when completed. It will be the most extensive State Capitol in the Union.

—The pastor of a Toledo church recently censured the editor of one of the papers of that city for contributing $5 in advertising to a Catholic Orphan Asylum. The editor publishes his note, and in mistaken kindness omits his name.

—The Eureka murderess, Mrs. Workman, is reported still in a very feeble condition. She is not confined in a cell, but is closely guarded in the northwest room of the building. Her husband, we understand, is still permitted to room with her, which fact gives plenty of room for gossip among our citizens, and causes them to look with distrust upon such a proceeding.—*Woodford (Ill.) Sentinel, April 10.*

—The original territory of Boston embraced about 800 acres. It now embraces four times that amount, more or less. The proposed annexation of all the towns and cities within an area of ten miles will place Boston third on the list of cities, with a population of 500,000.

—The New York Assembly has passed a bill dividing the crime of murder into two degrees. It is not encouraging to the friends of justice that the lawyers of the Assembly differ as to its interpretation, and that some declare it so loosely drawn as to be wholly in the interest of the criminals.

—Neither the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania nor the City of Philadelphia has a recognized coat-of-arms. At Harrisburg every newly-elected official arranges the animals on the seal to suit himself, and consequently there are scarcely two departments of the State Government which have precisely the same coat-of-arms.

—As a rule, ghosts have been thicker in the Northern States than elsewhere, but they are now settling in large numbers in eligible locations in the South. There is a ghost in Georgia who indulges in the reprehensible practice of dropping red-hot nails on the heads of the unfortunate family in whose garret he has taken up his abode.

—An English blacksmith has just recovered an estate worth £70,000, which has been the property of his ancestors from the time of the Conquest, but the title deeds to which were lost about 100 years ago, and the family were dispossessed. The deeds were lately discovered in London, where they had been pledged as security for a small loan, and were recovered at an expense of £4.

—A man who was hauled up in New York Butlerizing some silver spoons thought he might get off by Colfaxing about the matter, but he was, nevertheless, removed to the Penitentiary, where he got a warm reception.

—With the opening of spring, we have the usual reports of prospective Indian wars. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and such other tribes as range along the Cinnamon, Canadian, and Red Rivers, are said to be restive and vicious. Should these tribes go on the war-path, the peace views so sedulously cultivated will be apt to be laid aside for a time.

—If capitalists wish to get an idea concerning the mineral wealth of Lake Superior, let them ponder over the fact that the copper region, so far, has yielded 178,000 tons of mineral, representin a moneyed value of over $77,000,000. In the iron district nearly 7,000,000 tons of ore have been taken out, which, together with the charcoal pig-iron made in the country, represent more than $45,000,000.—*Mining Gazette.*

—There was a tidal wave at the Ontario end of the Welland Canal on Saturday, just before the bursting of the storm there. The water receded from the shore into the lake for a considerable distance, and then returned with tremendous violence, flooding the beach and strewing it with dead fish. Now is the time for reminiscences of similar phenomena, but the most interesting information would be the cause why.

—The President of the New York Sorosis read an address to the annual dinner the other evening, in which she said: "If you love a man, let him alone; if you hate a man, treat him to the same tenderness." The words are very simple; but they contain a world of good advice.

—At Osage, Iowa, an enthusiastic reformer has started a petition asking the Council to prohibit the merchants from selling corsets to the ladies, for the reason that their use destroys the health of the wearers, thereby increasing the doctor-bills, and depriving the husbands and children of their society and help, besides being a serious drawback on the raising of infants. The project meets with considerable favor, and will doubtless be seriously entertained by the city fathers when brought before them.

—M. Goerolt, a Frenchman old enough to know better, recently married a widow, Madame Mary. Not long after, the artful woman procured a piece of stout cord, and, slipping it around the neck of her lord while he slept, she made herself again a widow. Monsieur was found dead, Madame was arrested, and when arraigned, she put on a most fascinating look of puzzled and protesting innocence, and said in explanation, "I simply drew the cord tight; that can't be murder." But she was transported for life.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

49 NORTH GREEN-ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY all new beds, $4.50 per week.

95 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, WITH board. Also, a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front and back rooms, with board; also day boarders wanted.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room, second floor, and two on third floor, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST., gentleman and wife, and three or four single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board with a quiet family. Address, giving name and reference, L 93, Tribune office.

Country.

SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATed with first-class board at Auburn Station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., ½ of a mile from Normal School; Blue Island dummy passes the door ten times a day. For particulars inquire of Mrs. H. M. DUNN, Auburn.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GOOD HOME IN A FAMILY, SOUTH Side, where use of piano and instruction in music would be an equivalent for board; the best references given and required. Apply at Woman's Aid Association Rooms, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SON, AND daughter, four rooms, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State; must have pleasant rooms and good board; no objections to going some distance south. Address O 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EXcept carpets, en suite, within the bounds of Washington, Adams, Hoyne and Halsted-sts., together with board for man, wife, one child 10 years, and one 5 years old; want to engage for one year if things are satisfactory. Address A. D. S. in person, or by letter, at the office of the Bishop-Court Hotel, between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Monday, April 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY ONE WHO WILL TAKE A NICE BLOODED mare, one hind-leg broken, can have her for nothing. 40 North Sheldon-st.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 431 State-st.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, etc., at reasonable prices, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—PET DEER—A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG doe from Western Kansas, very gentle, perfectly healthy; a choice ornament for private grounds or park, and excellent pet for children. Apply to A. McC., 161 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE AND TOP-buggy, cheap. Inquire of SONNENSCHEIN & TRENLICH, 182 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW SPRING WAGON, heavy horse, and harness, at 15 Michigan-av. at a bargain.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A STRICTLY FIRST-class carriage at a low figure, call at 325 State-st. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

FOR SALE—30 GOOD HORSES RECEIVED THIS day; all kinds; cheap. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, AT their new repository, 325 State-st., have a full line of Phaetons, Buggies, Carryalls, etc., which they will sell at low prices. Call and see them.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, &c.; a great variety at low prices, 127 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE — FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner State, has for sale new and second-hand open and top buggies, business wagons, with one or two seats, light and heavy lumber-wagons, single and double harness; also, a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let, with or without horses.

ONE HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON, CHEAP. 930 South Halsted-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of custom-built carriages, embracing top buggies, phaetons, carryalls and open buggies. Repository at the sale stable of Wheeler & Cook, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st. Call and see me, for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT 25X135, ON MADISON-ST., near Central Park, for small house and lot. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—150 ACRES, LOCATED 20 MILES from Norfolk, Va. Has frontage on a navigable river which abounds with fish and oysters; 2-story frame dwelling, smoke-house, etc. The land grows all kinds of produce, including peanuts. Two miles from township. First-class society. For full particulars address the owner, S. HOUSTON, 290 South May-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT. West Side, for a house, barn, and lot of 4 or 5 acres, with fruit on it, in a village from 10 to 40 miles from Chicago. Must be a decided bargain. E. E. CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CONsisting of a complete outfit for house of 8 or 9 rooms, nearly new, of the best patterns and make; cost $1,700; will exchange for city or suburban lots. Call or address C. C. AUSTIN, 201 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of should not send them or dispose of them in any way until they are appraised by Hodges & Co., 613 West Lake-st. It will cost you nothing therefor. Address HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., Auctioneers and Appraisers of Furniture and Stocks of any kind or description.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance claims cashed by J. M. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO BORROW $3,000 or $2,500 on $6,000 of collateral security. Time from 4 to 6 months. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

$9,000 NOTE AND TRUST DEED, 5 YEARS, 10 per cent semi-annually, for sale; security No. 1 city property. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 15th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the brickyard of said bankrupt, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one half mile west of Brighton, all the brick of said bankrupt on said brickyard, being between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bricks. H. L. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

BUYERS WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF 3-IN joist and other lumber at W. S. BABCOCK'S Lumber Yard, 400 Lumber-st., near south end canal.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND UPright boiler; good as new. Inquire FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 33 and 40 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

LOST.

LOST—APRIL 11, 1873, SMALL RED MOROCCO pocket-book, with valuable notes and papers, supposed to be lost on State-st., between Harrison and Polk; also, an old black leather pocket-book, containing valuable papers and some money. Any person finding the same please return to JOHN FITZGERALD, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank, who will reward him for his trouble.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL OF PIANO-ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST.; pianos to rent and for sale; renting a specialty. WILLIAM R. PROSSER, established 1850.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN CAN BE BOUGHT AT retail at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st.; prices $50 to $900.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH east front, north of Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON PAULINA-ST. and Hermitage-av., near Harrison. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x1[illegible]; price $10,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, gas, water, and bath; 2-story barn; lot 27x108, in desirable location, near Union Park. Will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser. Possession May 1. Apply to A. McLEISH, 229 West Madison-st., afternoons.

FOR SALE—$25,000 HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS order, in Park-row. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—208X125 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Adams-st., corner Winchester-av. Terms to suit parties who wish to improve. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—INSIDE CHEAP LOTS, LOCATED IN the southwestern portion of the city, on Twenty-second-st., near Lincoln, at $1,200; on Twenty-first-st., near Lincoln, at $800; on Twentieth-st., near Wood, at $850; on Allport, near Centre-av., and Twenty-second-st., at $925. Also, on Thirty-first-st. adjacent streets, at from $550 to $700; long time; complete abstract shown to all. Warranty deeds. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN CARshops, two blocks. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN FINE LOcality, West Side; good stable and large lawn. The whole is nearly new, and strictly first-class. House large, and contains all modern improvements. Also, a very fine horse, harness, phaeton and top buggy. Address D 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 125 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.

Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $165 per foot.

Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.

Burnside-st., 88x125 feet, near Forty-fourth-st., will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 502, 3-STORY, basement, marble front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements. Price $15,000, and terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), containing all modern improvements, with first-class barn; lot 60x180 feet to 20-foot alley. Inquire on the premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEENY, 40 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick, No. 399 Randolph-st. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X297 FEET ON THE NORTH Branch. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, WITH EXCELLENT cellar, bath-room, etc.; good barn for three horses and one cow; 50 or 100x178 ft. of ground; east front, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE BASEMENT cottage and lot, No. 205 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st.; 7 rooms, closets, and water, with new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TEN (10) ACRE TRACT, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Western-av., suitable for subdividing. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:

Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.

Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.

Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories, $4,500.

Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,800. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, MICHigan, Prairie, and Wabash-avs., $15,000, $18,000, $25,000; only $3,000 down, long time. S. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, 48 feet full depth lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire of JOHN COVERT, 87 State-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, on Prairie av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Possession May 1. Also, several houses on Calumet and Indiana-avs.

We also offer the following choice acre tracts:

10 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13, fronting north on Chicago-av.

15 acres in Sec. 2, 39, 13, fronting south on Chicago-av.

10, 11, 12, and 40 acre tracts, north, west, and south. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Room 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house, 1026 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Has all modern improvements. Apply to FERD W. PECK, No. 8 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price $21,000; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT, 24 OR 48 x140 ft. on Lake-st., east of Wabash-av., on easy terms. Would take improved property for $10,000 or $15,000. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a house of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just outside of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON BLUE ISLAND-av., south of Twenty-second-st., and cheap residence lots adjacent to the same. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND GOOD LOTS ON Jackson and Adams-sts., cheap and on easy terms. Address M. EALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1[illegible]—TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 or 10 rooms; lot 33x125, $8,000.

Indiana-av., No. 1229—Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, $7,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, mansard roof, all modern improvements, brick barn, etc., and lot 30x180 feet, No 1296 Prairie-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:

Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 150x180 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.

Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.

South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with 2½-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina-st., 25x120 feet. Will sell cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, with first-class dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 229, 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms; bath room, marble mantel, etc.; payment easy. Price $8,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND BARN; MODERN improvements, beautiful grounds, on Washington-st., west of Union Park, at a great bargain. Terms easy; title perfect. Would exchange one-half the value for business or suburban property. Address S 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—40 FEET ON EAST Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin, at $500 per foot, 5 years' time, no money down provided it is built upon. AYERS & EOFF, 74 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, modern improvements, and lot 125x125, on Adams-st., near Campbell-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST OF STOCK-YARDS, and north of Boulevard—3⅓ acres and 5 acres (subdivided) at low price for cash. Address C 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR Ashland-av., and inside Boulevard on the south; only $200 each for cash. If you want a bargain, address E 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., CALIFORnia-av., and Augusta-st.; low prices and easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEORGE H. ROZET, 1[illegible] LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH all modern improvements, 141 Ellis-av. Also 50x150 feet, corner Ohio and Pine-sts. For particulars call at 59 and 61 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.

WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 72 feet front, and very deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.

LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy. Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located. For sale by BELDEN F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-fifth-st.; good barn, well and cistern; lot 25x142; $3,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1[illegible], 3-STORY and basement marble front house; 12 rooms and billiard room; handsomely furnished; splendid barn; terms easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 BARGAIN IN 10 ACRES—CORner of Halsted and Fifty-first-st. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, and lot 22x125 feet; modern improvements, No. 731 Van Buren-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 344 SOUTH PARK-AV. TWO story frame house with barn and lot only $5,000. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—3 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES, fronting south on Forty-third-st., near corner Langley-av.; price, $4,000 each; the cheapest houses for the money in the market. Also, one brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; will be completed by the 10th of May. Apply to WM. E. SMITH, 137 Douglas Place.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 22x125, brick barn; northeast corner Park-av., and Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT ON FULTON-ST.—LOT 26⅔ x125, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. $1,900, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 122 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 160 ACRES near Elgin, or would exchange for good city property; also for sale, a large brick residence, 14 rooms, in one of our finest suburbs. Address or call 38 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A $14,000 MICHIGAN WINTER WHEAT and stock farm for $9,000. Terms easy. $3,000 realized from the farm last year. Would exchange for city property. Address H 8, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED OF Mathew Henry Carsley; and if Mathew Henry Carsley will call or communicate with Thomas A. Harris, 1[illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN CARSLEY.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO PICKED UP A wagon-wheel on West Lake-st., last evening, will please leave it at 40 North Sheldon-st., and save further trouble.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,800, $1,900, $3,500, $4,500, $4,800, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS, WASHINGTON Heights, on hundred-foot avenues, wide alleys, $600; $25 cash, $5 a month, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 132 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the pleasant and healthy town of Geneva. Terms made easy. For particulars address P. O. Box 55, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 89 South Clark-st., Room 16: 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 12. 40 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 22 miles from Chicago; on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $50; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3 o'clock. J. EARLE, Room 8, basement, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Railway. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to H. Schroeder, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT HIGHLAND PARK—The most delightfully situated suburb near Chicago, 90 feet above Lake Michigan, abounding in beautiful knolls, ridges, ravines and groves, fine drives, three churches, two schools, elegant new hotel having all modern comforts. We have for sale lots varying in size of from 100 feet front to 5 acres. Also, several handsomely improved places. All of which will be sold upon very easy terms. Will go out any day at 1 o'clock p. m., to show the property. Parties can return at 4:25 p. m. All trains stop each way. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Real Estate, &c.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 15 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—House of 12 rooms and barn, and lot 146x230, at Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES IN SEC. 12, 36, 13, IN TOWN of Bremen, suitable for subdivision, at a bargain; near R. I. R. R. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILDING LOTS in South Evanston, on the main street and within one minute's walk of the depot. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office of Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR GRAND CROSSing. Ground high, and on Seventy-fifth-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, and 3 years' free fare to those who will improve. Call at 171 East Madison-st., Room 2, and see plat.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—HOUSE, WITH LOT 200 feet front; location very desirable, and terms easy. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE LOTS IN ENGLEwood, near depot; very cheap, if taken at once. Call on C. T. LATHROP, 127 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE selling lots, half acres, and blocks in the original of this growing suburb, on four, five, and six years' time. Call and get a plat. GILBERT & GIVINS, 85 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FEW FIRST-class residences, all near depot, built by the owners to live in, with an eye to comfort and convenience; plenty of shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds, gardens, etc. Photographs of two can be seen at KEELER, PLATT & CO.'S, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE — 6 7-10 ACRES NEAR AUBURN, fronting on Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.), within easy access of stations on two railroads. Also 6 acre block at South Englewood station. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-AV., east front, near Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park; great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE 5 ACRES FRONTing Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; has a frontage of 343 feet on Boulevard and 300 feet on each the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms. A large profit can be made on this property within the present year. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 300 FEET ON NORTHwest corner of Fiftieth-st., will be sold cheap. North Dearborn-st., 100x155 feet, in choice location. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AT NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops; well located; title perfect; very low; 1-5 cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 148 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN NORTH EVANSton, 5 minutes' walk of depot, house contains 8 rooms, lot 100x200 feet. Price $3,300, easy terms. Possession given May 1. SAMUEL FOLKEY, Water Office, corner LaSalle and Adams.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $15,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 139 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A NUMBER OF DEsirable homes, pleasantly located, and on easy terms. Also unimproved lots in Evanston and South Evanston on long time. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—1,200 ACRES HIGH, ROLLING LAND; good scenery, river; pleasant location for suburban town; surrounded by good farms; Liverpool Railroad crossing in center; 22 miles from Chicago; 26 miles; $40 per acre. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3 o'clock. J. EARLE, Room 8, basement, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE-LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 22 miles. Price, $75 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 8, basement 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUSTIN Lots or blocks at West Forty-eighth-st., close to the new car-shops of the C. & N. W. R. R. Lots on easy terms, and help to build. Also 20 acres just west of Irving Park, very cheap, only $800 per acre. CRAFTS & SNOW, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, HOUSE AND LOT at a bargain; convenient to depot. Address T 17, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT FOR WASHINGTON Heights and Montrose property. If you mean business, call at 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS SOUTH OF Lake-st., in West Division. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—LOTS IN AUSTIN. Please address W 15, Tribune office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A SNUG PROPERTY ON SOUTH Side, within city limits, east of State-st.; must have modern improvements. Price $5,000 or $6,000. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

WANTED—20 TO 80 ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION, $10,000 to $40,000 cash, balance long time; must be inside figures. Address X 7, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SMALL FAMILY OWNING MARBLE-FRONT on one of the leading avenues, South Side, nicely furnished, would like to meet with another small family of means, and make some mutual arrangement to keep house together. Address one week O 77, Tribune office.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA. the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED TO INVEST $1,000 to $10,000 in any straightforward live thing. Address, with particulars, T 46, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 61, or 106 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1873. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST. Call at 257 West Madison-st. GREEN & SPEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, MALE OR female. Money easily made by energetic persons. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED — ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT men, of good address, to take orders for family Bibles, chromos, etc., on installments. Profits large and business permanent. Call at 361 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $15 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 52 West Monroe-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Public seances every evening, at which many spirit faces will appear and are recognized. Private sittings at all hours, with good reliable trance, business, clairvoyant, test, physical, healing, and developing mediums, who will tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, lost or stolen property; reveal past, present, and future events; examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that are curable. Good reliable mediums wanted.

SPIRITUAL GAMMONOLOGY—DR. VON VLECK, the noted medium detective, will illustrate and explain "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain of professional spirit-mediums" at his Rooms, 143 West Washington-st., this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-ESTablished business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—ADVERTISER HAS $3,000; desires partner with like amount to open first-class drug-store on South Side, in the business centre, about May 1. First-class references required. Address or call upon DRUGGIST, Room 3, 189 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBERS DEsire either an active or special partner, with from $10,000 to $15,000 (or they have an equal amount) in a profitable manufacturing business, additional capital being requisite to meet the increased business. First-class reference given and required. Address O 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for an active man with $150 in an established, good-paying business. 22 South Clinton-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 2, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. FOSKETT, 797 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM FIXTURES, WALNUT-top counter, side-board, shelving, three-barrel ice box, etc., all in good order. 14 North Clark-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 350 WASHington-av., three minutes' walk from Union Park; rent $40 per month. Apply at No. 10 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 EAST Washington-st.

No. 53 Warren-av., fine 3-story frame house containing about 12 rooms and all modern improvements; $80 per month.

No. 1070 West Madison-st., nice new cottage, 6 rooms; $35 per month.

630 and 632 Wabash-av., 2 2-story frame houses, with all modern improvements; $1,200 per year.

80 Warren-av., good frame cottage containing 7 rooms; $50 per month.

46 North Carpenter-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms; has just been painted and put in good order; $50 per month.

336 West Madison-st., second floor, about 8 rooms, bath room, etc.; $60 per month.

74 Walnut-st., cottage 5 rooms; $20 per month.

206 Dayton-st., 2-story frame house 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room; $45 per month.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence No. 132 Vincennes-av., containing 10 rooms; modern improvements; bath, etc. Inquire of S. FLORSHEIM, 102 and 104 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 997 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONtaining 7 large rooms, very conveniently located in the West Division. Would prefer an American family. Rent only $40. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1184 PRAIRIE-AV. COTTAGE, IN ELegant order; rent $65 per month; 12 rooms. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 63 Union Central Building.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 1450 STATE-ST., 10 rooms and store. Also, cottage, 213 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $25. Cottage, 73 Fourth-st., 5 rooms, $20. Two-story frame, 121 South Jefferson-st., 9 rooms, $45. Two-story frame on Irving-place, good neighborhood, 9 rooms, $40. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 LARGE ROOMS, 172 WALnut-st. Inquire in rear. References required.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS AND brick barn, 849 Wabash-av., to private family; rent $1,500 per annum. Inquire at No. 22, Chamber of Commerce. CHAS. B. POPE.

TO RENT—310 WALNUT-ST.—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath-room, gas, and water; house in good repair; $50 per month, to good tenant. Apply to Fire Marshal WILLIAMS, office Room 5, City Hall.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, MICHIgan, Prairie, and Wabash-avs.; $1,200, $1,320, $2,400; one near Twelfth-st., 14 rooms. S. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—534 AND 536 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., two new marble-front three-story and basement houses, with all of the new improvements; each house has 11 rooms and a good furnace. Rent, $1,600. Inquire of E. B. LINCOLN, 697 Wabash-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—ANOTHER NEW house, 7 rooms, $40 per month; another of 6 rooms, $22 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 23 and 25 South Canal-st., 40x80 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN THE railroad town of Nashua, Iowa. Address P. O. Box No. 92, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS (1ST AND 2D) OF BUILDing with power for manufacturing. Call at 33 South Canal-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE, OR MANUFACturing—West Side, in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone-building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE STORE-ROOM, 15 Michigan-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING-APARTments in building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.; water, gas, and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply in building. JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 235 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, now occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co., suitable for any first-class business; a large dry goods trade already established. Rent cheap to right party. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENTS ON WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70; light and airy, suitable for any business; rent cheap to right parties. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK on West Madison-st., corner of Sangamon-st., suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES, 25X120 EACH, CORNER CARpenter and Madison-sts.; vaults and everything complete; 4 stores, 22x100 each, 381 and 383 West Madison-st.; rents low to right tenants. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STORE 128 WEST MADison-st., near Halsted, 25x85. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS CORNER HALSTED AND Madison-sts., suitable for dentist or doctor. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 55 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. G. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—STORE 138 WEST MADISON-ST. AND 73 South Halsted-st.; can be connected, and two good fronts. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, 345 WEST MADISON-ST., occupied as dental rooms; want to rent for same purpose or a physicians' office; to a good tenant will rent reasonable. Apply on premises, Room 3.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE, NOS. 138 and 140 Wabash-av., near Madison-st.; 40x132. Will rent part or whole at solid price. Call and see the price. J. M. MARSHALL, now at 124 Clark-st.; after Tuesday at old stand, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—6 NICE ROOMS AND BATHING ROOM. Apply at 325 Wabash-av. Can call on Sunday.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES OF 6 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets with each, light and airy, in Thompson's Block. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO ELEGANTly furnished rooms suitable for two married couples; also one single room suitable for single lady; accommodations are first-class. Apply 388 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—A FINE, LARGE, newly furnished room, second floor. Gas, water, etc. Two single gentlemen preferred. Fine location. 1061 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS single or en suite; one minute's walk, street car or 'bus. No questions asked. Address T 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, 945 WEST Lake-st.; no housekeeping. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., FOUR rooms on West Jackson-st., near Lincoln. One cottage on North Robey, near cars. Two-story house, all modern improvements, near Wood-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A SMALL house or neat cottage, east of State-st. and north of Thirty-fifth; want gas and water, and will pay from $40 to $50 per month; family of three; careful and responsible tenant. Address, stating terms and location, F 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD SIZED BARN, or 5 years' lease of place to build one, on alley near Lake-st. bridge. C. O. PERRINE, corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; private family. Address O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 8 OR 10 rooms, east of State, and north of Twenty-fifth-st., by a prompt tenant, on the 1st of May. Apply or address E, 207 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT SOME GOOD cottages for customers. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT, suitable for a confectionery and ladies' and gents' restaurant, ice cream, etc., on State, Clark, Randolph, Washington, Madison, or Monroe-st. Apply at 342 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant with a small family, rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum, a nice 2-story house, or a cottage, containing from 8 to 10 rooms and all modern improvements, either on the South Side, south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-fifth-st., or on the North Side, north of Ohio and east of Wells. Address E, 730 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT, 160 FEET, AT EAST END Erie-st. bridge. J. H. ROBERTS, 98 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON TWELFTH-ST., EAST OF bridge, for coal, lumber, or stone yards. W. E. LOOMIS & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 602 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 160 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 380 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and warehouse purposes, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river, 260 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 10 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON LUMBER-ST., NEAR Canal, 100 feet front, nicely planked, railroad track; good location for a wholesale or retail lumber business. Call on WALKUP & HEBBER, 290 Lumber-st.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 343 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—DOCK—ALL OR PART OF 326 FEET front, in one of the best locations on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard. Inquire of ANSON SPERRY, No. 10 Congress-st., or 149 Kingsbury-st.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House; 180 feet front and 1[illegible] feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 54 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, at once, one first-class carriage trimmer and one first-class carriage blacksmith.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD PAINTERS FOR the season. Come to 779 State-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL TAILORS CAN HAVE GOOD seat room. No. 199 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS AT HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 107 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO TAKE CONTRACT building at Highwood; ½ cash, ½ real estate. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND wood-worker, at No. 333 State-st. Apply to E. F. TUCKER.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. CALL on Monday morning at 62 Sheldon-st. First-rate city reference required.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOLICITOR—A FIRST-CLASS MAN to travel for lithographic work. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the lithographic business. Man preferred who has traveled for some Western house, and has good trade of his own. Address JOHN McKITTRICK & CO., 123 North Main-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN MAKE $5 A day selling the most useful articles out. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; one agent made $18 in two days, another made $47 in one week, selling our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN IN manufactory, to learn the business. 37 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av. J. L. STRANAHAN.

WANTED — GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL 3 new sewing machine attachments just out. Chicago Novelty Company, Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; work easy; wages $5 per week. Apply to E. H. SAUNDERS, from 8½ to 10 a. m. Monday morning, at County Recorder's Office, corner LaSalle and Quincy-sts.

WANTED—GOOD AND RELIABLE CANVASSERS; none other need apply. NASON & WARNE, 372 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER—ONE THAT IS A good bar-tender and not afraid to work preferred. Call at 348½ South State-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, AND willing to work at good wages, to call at 82 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—30 GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO SELL OUR new $1.50 corn-sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour; $35 to $50 easily cleared per week. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN FOR LIGHT WORK for summer. Call from 9 to 4. SMITH BROS., 174 Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 300 RAILROAD men for a new road 100 miles from Chicago; wages at first, $1.75 per day; board with farmers, $3.50 a week; plenty of station-work at liberal prices. Also, 50 choppers and 100 farm hands for Illinois; wages from $20 to $26 per month and board. For particulars and transportation apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or No. 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 137 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK. ADDRESS COSGRARIN House, South Chicago, Ill; wages no object; must have a cook.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Good wages, and a permanent place given. Apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to C. R. FIELD, 151 Monroe-st., Room 1, Kent's Block.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; MUST COME WELL recommended. Apply at 9 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, and care for a neat house with family of 3 persons. Address N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN, GERman, or Scotch girl to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron, in family of five. Will pay $4 per week. References required. Call at No. 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to take care of a child 2½ years old and sew, in family where French is spoken (one who cannot speak English preferred). Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Room 1 Lumberman's Exchange Building, corner Franklin and South Water-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMilies; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework. New intelligence office, at MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK, AND a girl to take care of baby, at 351 State-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AT BAYLEY'S Hotel, 633 State-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CHAMBER GIRL AND one good dining-room girl, at 139 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TO TAILORESSES—A FIRST-CLASS hand on custom pants wanted at 156 North Green-st., near Indiana.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON CLOTH HATS and caps—experienced hands preferred—at 97 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS BEtween the ages of 8 and 10 years to learn dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR GROSEfield's sewing machine attachments. Apply at 295 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or clerk. A position in a wholesale house preferred. Best of references furnished. Address J. W. HAWES, Tolono, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION DRUG clerk, by a thoroughly competent man, who has successfully passed the requisite examinations, and obtained a diploma. Address U 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 years' experience in a retail drug and prescription store in New York State; best of references given. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY BUSIness man, with many years' experience in this city, in some good mercantile or manufacturing establishment, at a moderate salary; is a good accountant and correspondent; references unexceptionable. Address P 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, entry, or shipping clerk, by a young man; can furnish exceptional references. Address J. D. HOBBS, Y 17, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS blank-book finisher. Address P. O. Box 327, Hannibal, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN, as general foreman in a sash, door and blind factory; has had several years' experience; best of references given. Address S 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter; has had 10 years' experience; is capable of taking charge of the business. Address FIELD & BENEDICT, corner Market and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK OF 20 years' experience as head cook in a hotel, country preferred. Apply or address E. LAPORTE, care of F. Curry, 131 East Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Address X 82, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel. Best of reference given. Address Mrs. W. A. THOMPSON, 719 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; good locality. Inquire at the place, 853 West Lake-st., near Leavitt.

A STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE on corner Canal and DeKoven-sts., for sale for $150. Apply at 439 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD—PARTNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand for men with $250 to $10,000; worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 125 Dearborn-st.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, doing a good cash business, in the best location. Apply at 263 West Chicago-av.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON House, on the West Side, is for rent, and can be had with all or part of the furniture, as desired; contains 80 good rooms, all in good order; will be rented at lower rent than any other hotel of its capacity in Chicago. Inquire at the hotel. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IN good location in this city, 40 or 50 rooms, and doing a fine business; everything in the best order; will be sold at a bargain; only $3,000 cash, balance easy. Inquire at Room 23 Otis Block.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. INQUIRE at 813 West Lake-st.

ONE OF THE BEST MEAT MARKETS ON THE West Side and building for sale, with four years' lease, horse and wagon, at a bargain. NOOKIN & FISHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST IN THE WAY OF a restaurant, can find a good chance at 24 South Clinton-st., now doing a good business. Price, $600.

SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE, MIRROR, STOVE, bar, and gas fixtures, complete and first-class. Apply 23 Gold-st., corner Gurley.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A $90 WHEELER & WILSON CABinet-sewing machine, improved, glass slipper, etc., equal to new, in perfect order; price, $35, at residence, 6 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines, in complete order, at half cost. Great bargain. 231 Indiana-st., near Rush-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 672 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF T. NICOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and the North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold on monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 26 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established paying day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess in a private family. Can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing, and would make all the children's clothes. Good references. Address GOVERNESS, 8 Twenty-fifth-st.

FOREIGN.

The Pope's Recovery Considered Impossible.

Fear of Outside Interference in Regard to the Succession.

ITALY.

[World Special.]

ROME, April 13.—The Pope, after suffering many hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state. His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins, and the clerical papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports. It is feared that the recovery of the Pope is impossible. It is believed that his death will be kept secret until the conclave has elected a successor, to avoid interference by Germany and Italy. All the Cardinals save two are now at the Vatican. There are 400 Papal troops inside, and orders have been given to allow no one to enter.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 13.—Gen. Velarde, the new Captain-General, assumed command of Barcelona last week, and inaugurated a series of measures to check the insubordinations, which have proved most effective.

Gen. Morales, who commanded at Berga when the place fell into the hands of the Carlists, has written a letter defending himself from charges of treason.

A concession has been granted, giving certain parties the right to lay lines of telegraph-cable from Cuba or Porto Rico to Hayti or San Domingo.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 12.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th have been received. It was reported there that an American steamer had arrived from Porto Rico with news that a steamship had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States; that when the Americans attempted to disembark her landing was opposed by the inhabitants, and there was some blood shed. The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by the enemies of the Samana Bay scheme in Porto Rico.

HAVANA, April 12.—A news letter from Jacmel, Hayti, dated March 24, gives the particulars of an abortive revolution at Gonaives, of which Gen. Michel was the ringleader. The authorities succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Thirty of those implicated, including the leader, were executed. Michel, who was a hair-dresser in 1858, and became a General in 1868, made a grandiloquent speech on the scaffold. He said great men like Napoleon and others had their destiny to fulfill, and he fulfilled his.

Rumors are current here of difficulties in Porto Rico, but nothing definite is known as to the character of the trouble.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald's* Key West special has a report that O'Kelly died on the way to Santiago de Cuba of exhaustion, from the close confinement he endured at Manzanillo. Secretary Fish has notified O'Kelly's brother at Hartford, Conn., that he has instructed our Consul-General at Havana to use his good offices with the authorities to allow the trial of O'Kelly to be conducted in Havana, and expresses the hope that they will deal mercifully with him.

Vice-President Wilson said to a *Herald* reporter, yesterday, that harm ought not to be allowed to come to O'Kelly, if it can be consistently prevented. The United States should claim him as its subject.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 12.—A rumor current that Mr. Bancroft would soon resign is denied to-day. He recently received a complimentary letter from President Grant. He also continues to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor and Bismarck.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, April 13.—Pere Hyacinthe delivered an eloquent discourse to-day in praise of Calvin.

NEW YORK.

Cold-Blooded Wife Murder—Desperate Fight on Shipboard—Attack Upon Gas-Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 13.—One of the most cold-blooded and atrocious murders on record was perpetrated in this city at half-past 7 o'clock this morning. John McDermott and wife occupied apartments at No. 426 West Fifty-second street. He was sober and industrious, and, as far as the neighbors knew, lived happily with his wife. Sometimes they had little quarrels, but they never came to blows. McDermott had a small sum of money deposited in the savings bank in his wife's name. On Friday he visited his sister-in-law, and told her that he intended to leave this to her little children when he should die. He added: "The first time I came to see you was after my marriage. This is the last time." Yesterday he told his wife that he had resolved to be a better Christian in the future than he had been, and requested her to call him early this morning, so that he could go to church. She called him accordingly at 7 o'clock, cooked his breakfast of ham and eggs, got out a clean shirt for him, brushed his clothes, combed his hair, and helped in other ways to dress him. They then sat down to breakfast together. In the course of the meal he spoke about the money and told her he wanted her to go with him to-morrow to the bank to draw it. She refused, whereupon he walked deliberately into another room, got a sledge-hammer weighing five pounds and with a handle three feet long, and returning, knocked her down. Then, placing his foot upon her breast, he dealt her six or eight terrible blows all around the head, smashing the skull into a thousand bits, and reducing the head to a mere mass of bloody pulp. Either blow would have caused death, and most of them were delivered after she had ceased to exist. Her cries alarmed the neighbors, who hurried to inform the police. McDermott sat down, and calmly awaited their arrival. On the way to the police-station, the prisoner was followed by an excited mob, who shouted to kill him, lynch him, etc., and but for the vigilance of the officers they would undoubtedly have carried their threats into effect. The only explanation McDermott would give of the cause of the tragedy was that he was jealous of his wife's cousin, a young man named Patrick Ryan. This afternoon, the murderer tried to break his skull against the hopper in his cell, but was detected by the doorman after he had given himself four or five severe cuts on the forehead. As the doorman opened the cell-door, McDermott made a desperate rush head-first against one of the stone walls, and succeeded in giving himself a terrible blow. He was secured, after a desperate struggle, and, his injuries being found to be serious, he was sent to the hospital.

Steamship Calabria, of the Cunard line, arrived this evening. When five days out from Queenstown, a desperate fight occurred between some of the steerage passengers. Walter Wilkinson, steward, interfered, whereupon Michael Gerity plunged a sheath-knife into his neck, severing the windpipe. He also cut him a severe gash across the chin. Gerity was placed in irons, and will be taken before the United States Commissioner to-morrow. Wilkinson still lies in a dangerous condition.

The famous new Court-House has settled 6¼ inches.

Mrs. Lucette Meyers is to be released on her own recognizance to-morrow.

At 7 o'clock this evening, when the day workmen of the New York Gas-Works were being relieved by the night workmen, they were attacked by the strikers. George Shaumeir, Jacob Bottmer, and an unknown man were severely injured by stones. Mr. Fox, a passer-by, was struck in the face. Bottmer, being closely pursued, drew a pistol, loaded with bird-shot, and fired, wounding John Mooney, one of the ringleaders, in the breast. One Hughes, Patrick Murphy, and Charles O'Neill, other ringleaders were arrested.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—Ten thousand dollars in Georgia State currency 7 per cent bonds sold at auction yesterday at 50. The gold quarterly 7 per cent bonds of the same State are offered at 49, with past-due coupon attached.

Mr. Klenen, Cashier of the City Savings Bank of Hoboken, is said to have absconded with about $30,000 of its funds. The surplus of the institution at the latest statement was $52,000, leaving about $20,000 to meet contingencies. The deposits foot up $1,000,000, chiefly made by the industrial classes of Hoboken, mostly loaned on bond and mortgage, the remainder on State and township bonds, and about $20,000 in United States bonds. It is believed that the defaulter is near at hand, and his arrest is probable.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, wife of John McDermott, a laborer, residing at 426 West Fifty-second street, was this morning killed by her husband, who, in a fit of jealousy, dealt her two blows on the head with a sledge-hammer. The deed was committed in the presence of three small children of the couple. McDermott, after his arrest, attempted to knock his brains out against the walls of his cell. He succeeded in inflicting wounds which are likely to prove fatal.

Easter Sunday was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of this city and Brooklyn to-day. Many churches were decorated with the most costly flowers, and the musical selections were unusually attractive. At Trinity Church there were three services. The choir consisted of thirty-two voices, accompanied by two organs and a band of thirty-two pieces. At St. Patrick's Cathedral a solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, who also pronounced the Papal benediction.

It is estimated that the Government have refunded $800,000 to importers in consequence of the Secretary of the Treasury's decision that silk ribbon containing a single thread of cotton on the outer edges can only be appraised at 50 instead of 60 per cent.

John H. Price, a victim of the Atlantic disaster, was buried yesterday with Masonic ceremonies, at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The 141 bales of goods seized by the Treasury agents while in transit to the Red River country, were examined yesterday, without revealing any evidence of attempted smuggling.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The widely-printed statement that a special commission is now en route to the Sandwich Islands, charged by the Government to inquire into the sentiments of the King and inhabitants upon the subject of annexation, has no foundation in truth, and probably originated from the fact that negotiations are now pending for a reciprocity treaty between these two Governments. It is not publicly known how far these negotiations have progressed, but it is not improbable that a treaty may be in readiness to be acted upon by the Senate next winter. It will be remembered that five or six years ago a similar treaty was proposed, and rejected by the Senate, through the influence of the sugar-producing sections of this country. The new treaty has been invited by the recently established Government of Hawaii, although some hesitation was expressed on its part before assuming the initiative again. It is believed that the Hawaiian Government will offer better terms than before, possibly the cession of generous harbor privileges to American vessels such as are not conferred upon the vessels of any other nation. Gen. Schofield's visit to the island last winter partly had this treaty in view, but he was more particularly instructed to inquire into the extent and strength of the sentiments with regard to annexation. This fact, also, has aided in giving currency to the statement above mentioned.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The salaries of Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division, and thirty clerks of the Treasury Department, who accompany him, ceased when they, last week, left Washington for New York to embark for London. Their entire expenses and compensation are now paid by the Syndicate, in whose interest they take the new 5 per cent bonds to England. These bonds will be exchanged for old 5-20 bonds, and none will be delivered in any other way. It is expected that the party will be absent about one year.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A General Strike of Workingmen Throughout the Country in Contemplation.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Boston *Sunday Herald* is informed by a prominent member of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Union that the commotion in the organization in New York is but the premonitory symptom of a general upheaval at an early date in all the large cities of the North, South, East, and West. The local branches of the order in all sections have been holding large and enthusiastic secret meetings, and a general plan of action for the government of this national organization is about completed. The funds now in the Treasury are large, and sufficient to enable members to hold out on a strike for at least six months. The Association is more anxious to secure the eight-hour system than an increase of wages, but if a strike is caused by the non-compliance of employers to recognize the eight-hour plan, then an increase of pay will be demanded. It is stated that in Boston and the principal New England cities the order has large and influential membership. The fraternity in all sections, when everything is ready, will rise simultaneously. The machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, and metal-workers, it is also understood, will commence to move soon in conjunction with the Iron-Moulders' Eight-Hour League, of New York, to carry into effect the great object in view—eight-hour work. The shoemakers are holding meetings, and devising plans for another struggle. Their labor organization, Knights of St. Crispin, is not very strong, but a convention of the order is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next month, and the principal subject then to be discussed and acted upon is the Eight-Hour law. The New England journeymen shoemakers will take an active part.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Coming Judicial Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, April 13.—It is probable that there will be a contest in this Judicial Circuit for the position of Judge. The bar, or a large part of it, in this and Macoupin County, which make the Circuit, have petitioned Judge McClernand to be a candidate for re-election, and he has consented, but, notwithstanding this, it is thought that Charley Zane, of this city, who is an excellent lawyer, will be prevailed upon by the people to make the race against Judge McClernand. At least, this is the report now.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 13.—At about 6 o'clock this morning a fire was found breaking out in the basement of the *Tribune* building, in front of the boiler. In an hour the building was thoroughly burned out. The *Tribune* loses $35,000 on the building and material. Insured for $25,000. The *Tribune* job-rooms estimate their loss at $16,000; insurance, $13,000. The building was also occupied by the *Michigan Farmer*, which loses about $7,000. The editors' library, worth $4,000, was entirely destroyed, being insured for about $1,500. The Calvert Lithograph Company lose on stock $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. The *Commercial Advertiser* loses $7,000; insurance, $2,000. Several law offices in the building suffered more or less, but, being in the front of the building, which was only partially destroyed, the losses were not great.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 13.—A fire in Bristol this morning destroyed the brick blocks of Henry A. Seymour and Julius Nott, and an adjoining frame store. Loss about $55,000; insurance, $35,000. The books and papers of the Post-Office were destroyed. The Young Men's Christian Association lost its furniture and library.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Probabilities—The storm in the Missouri Valley will extend on Monday eastward to the Upper Lakes and Illinois. For the Upper Lakes, easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, and cloudy weather, with rain on the coast. For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, and increasing cloudiness. For the Middle States a rising temperature and pressure. Northwesterly winds backing to the southwest with generally clear weather. For the Lower Lakes increasing easterly winds and partly hazy weather. For New England continued northerly winds, backing to the northwest, with cloudy and clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Portland, Eastport, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Duluth.

Obituary.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 13.—The Rev. Williamson Ferrell, D. D., one of the oldest and most widely known Methodist ministers in Southern Indiana, died at his residence in this city, this afternoon, after a lingering illness.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Hon. Luther M. Kennett, who represented St. Louis in Congress from 1855 to 1859, and was three times Mayor of this city, died in Paris to-day. Mr. Kennett came here from Kentucky in 1822, and for many years was an active merchant, and closely identified with the material growth of the city. He leaves a wife and eight children, and an estate valued at $500,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The trial of Richard Lane, of Centreville, for the robbery of the St. Joseph County, Mich., records, resulted yesterday in his conviction and sentence to the State's Prison for five years.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Inquiries in Regard to Dried Fruits, Tea-Culture, Cotton in Arkansas, etc.—A Conundrum—Town vs. City Labor—The Press the Educator of the People—The Application of Labor.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 12, 1873.

A "Grain-Dealer" at Ottey, Ia., asks several questions, as follows:

First—What State and county can supply us with dried apples, peaches, plums, and berries, of good quality, in car-load lots?

Second—Can you give us the address of the gentleman who is growing tea in Iowa? And can tea be grown in Arkansas?

Third—How much cotton can be grown to an acre in Arkansas; is the country healthy; and what county is the best?

To the first, we reply, that no county can supply such demand, unless there is an Alden fruit-preserving factory, but "Grain-Dealer" can have as many car-loads of these fruits as he may desire, or can pay for, at the Village of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois. There are certain men in that place who make it a business to gather these products of the orchard and the small-fruit farms, in order to accommodate just such men as "Grain-Dealer;" and, by the way, they will take grain in payment.

To the second: The tea gentleman is probably a myth; if not, a "Grain-Dealer" of Iowa ought to be posted in regard to his neighbors. Doubtless tea can be raised in Arkansas, but not at a profit, with our present dear labor, and want of knowledge in regard to its culture. The business of tea-growing must be learned before we shall make it a success, and must, of necessity, make slow progress at first.

To the third: Three bales to the acre may be grown, but ordinarily one to the acre is a fair yield. The country is liable to attacks of delirium tremens, horse-thieves, and roughs; otherwise it is said to be healthy. The best county is the one that consumes the least whisky, and has the least number of politicians.

If "Grain-Dealer" is well located in Iowa, he had better go slow on emigration; but, if he has the Arkansas fever bad, he had better go down there by himself, and try the climate, tea-growing, and cotton-raising, for a year or two, and see how he likes it. Or, if he will be patient, "The Farm and Garden" will tell him considerable, if not more, about Arkansas, as it intends to make that and other States a visit during June, July, and August, in order to post its readers in regard to them.

A CONUNDRUM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your good correspondent, Mr. "Rural," winds up an excellent letter, in your paper of March 31, with most excellent advice, and poetically promises the man who will adopt it that his days and nights shall be pleasant, and the robins shall wake him "just as the sun ushers in the dawn."

Mr. "Rural," does the sun usher the dawn, or does the dawn usher the sun?

I would like very much to know. Yours truly, RUSTIC.

Give it up and pass. Will some early-riser please observe the phenomena and explain, for sometimes things are not as they appear.

FARM AND CITY LABOR.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE for Monday is, as usual, a most valuable correspondence from your time-honored contributor, "Rural." I am a farm-laborer, and, although living in the city at present, and for some time back, I always have read, and will continue to read, "The Farm and Garden," as articles possessed of great interest. Allow me, therefore, to say a few words suggested by reading what "Rural" calls "proper questions for the boys of our farmers' clubs to consider." He asks: "Which is the most desirable: $20 a month and board as a farm-hand, or work at selling tape, or doing the drudgery of some city-warehouse, at $25 a month and board yourself?" "Second—"To own a small farm on your own account, or to drive a team, or be a street-car conductor in the city?"

Now, my dear "Rural," I am, as I told you above, an old farm-hand, and, just a year ago, I pondered these very questions over and over again. The result was, that I started for the city, and engaged, not in the selling of tape, but in what you are pleased to call "drudgery of some city warehouse." Now, you may call it drudgery, or anything else; it's hard work, at any rate; but, when you say we only earn $25 a month, you are slightly in error. Why, Mr. "Rural," I have been getting $2 a day right along since last summer. That averages $50 a month. Deduct $20 for board, and I have $30 a month the year round. And I want you, in particular, to notice that this is for ten hours' work.

Now to a comparison: When working at the farm, for the last three years, I could never obtain more than $20 for eight months, being idle, forced to remain or else work for my board, four months out of twelve; and worked sometimes in the spring and harvest season fourteen to fifteen hours. I think that this state of affairs really deserves what you lately said about farm-work: "It is overcrowded and ill-paid."

And now for your second question, as to what is preferable, to have a small farm on my own account, or drive a team or be a street-car conductor? Now, I venture to say that not any man with sufficient common sense would need many minutes to find out that he preferred the farm. But, Mr. "Rural," what is the cost of a small farm down with you? Not much under $3,000 or $4,000; and how many years working by the month would it take to earn that? I won't dare to make the calculation.

But, notwithstanding all this, I know that an unpardonably large number of young men from the rural homes are coming into the city, hoping to obtain situations of ease, besides being well paid. What a sad mistake the majority make! But rest assured that this will continue as long as farm-work virtually is just what you call it, "Overcrowded and ill-paid." Notice, if you please, that I do not mean to say that farmers can afford to pay more than the going wages; on the contrary, I believe that under present prices of produce, and the management of farming, the price of farm-labor is too high.

But, Mr. "Rural," may I be permitted to ask you: Is it not more the way in which farm-work is done, and less the small wages paid for it, that is bringing about this result which you and every thinking man in the country so much deplore? It is the drudging, unprofitable method in which farming is pursued, not the farming itself, that is driving the young men away from their homes, completely disgusted, not only with farm-work, but with everything coming under the head of manual labor. Considering that all labor must be drudgery, as a natural consequence we have the ever-increasing crowd of young men hunting in vain for what is styled "genteel employment." Is it impossible, Mr. "Rural," to so perform farm-work that it can be placed on an equal footing with the systematical, economical, and therefore profitable, pursuits of the factory and different trades? I, for one, humble as my opinion is, do not hold that it is possible. When the farmers, as a class, commence to work for such a result, then will they gradually come up to be that kind of farmers so emphatically described by President Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in your correspondence referred to. Then, I know for my part, I should gladly go back to the farm; and I do not think myself greatly in the wrong when I claim that the wholesale immigration of young men to the city would be effectually stopped. Respectfully yours, O. E.

There is no doubt that there are two sides to this question of farm vs. city labor. The railroads have so changed the current of things that practically we are entering a new era,—the era when there is so much to tempt the farmer's son from home. To this we have no objection, for the reason that at present the farm is overcrowded with products that do not pay their cost of producing, and, at the same time, there is a demand for more laborers on the farm, as though the relief was to come of yet more abundant crops. If this extra farm labor could be employed in manufactures that we need for home use, and to supply a healthy foreign trade, we would be on the way to relief; but our sons who leave the farm seek some easy place,—some position that will give them plenty of money, and plenty of time to spend it. Failing this, they too often, by vicious habits, become paupers on society and a disgrace to their friends. A few of these, however, have the industry and the moral stamina to do something, and in time win their way to a competence. At the same time, the average common laborer is better off on the farm than in the city. His wants are fewer, and, if the wages are less, he can save more in the end.

I have employed many hands during the past thirty-five years, and it has been the case that the prudent, industrious men have become farmers on their own account, while others have spent their wages monthly, and most of them turned out to be paupers on the world's charity. The farm-laborer can soon save enough to purchase a team and become a renter, and, from that, to be the owner of a farm. Such cases are not rare, but occur in every neighborhood. Seventeen years since, I paid a man a dollar a day for work through haying and harvest. I advised him to save up enough from his work to purchase 40 or 50 acres of Illinois Central land, on which he had to pay the interest for three years in advance. The next year he did so, and purchased a yoke of steers, worked out to exchange for breaking, and put up a single room for his family. That man is now a farmer with 200 acres of land, good orchard, house, barn, and other buildings; sends his children to college; and he has several thousand dollars lent out on mortgage. He has done all this in the ordinary line of farming, pursuing a mixed husbandry. I saw him a few days since, and asked him if he had sold his corn. "No," said he, "I shall hold it as I did in 1861, '2, and '3. It is in good cribs, and will keep." He had paid $12 an acre for the land, and, as it was some distance from the herds of stock that pastured on the prairie, he did not have to make a fence for some years.

There are times of depression in all departments of business, and just at this time the farming interest is suffering; and this is slowly yet surely, sapping the prosperity of nearly every other interest, for the reason that the farmers, by their numbers, consume more of the products of industry than any other class. They are now economizing in every department of their expenses, and this is felt in the lessened demand, for not only the luxuries, but, in many cases, the necessaries of life.

The high tariff, and the trades-unions, and rings of all kinds, are making encroachments on common labor, by reducing the purchasing power of money. These combinations must go to the wall, and trade and labor left free and dependent on the laws of supply and demand. Strikes have never been of benefit to the strikers any more than combinations among grain-dealers to keep up the price of grain has been to the farmer. The man who works his ten hours in a warehouse gets $2, while the carpenter and mason, for no harder or any more skilled labor, receives $3.50 to $5 a day. The reason for this is, that these trades are close corporations, to which only a select few are admitted to become familiar with their mysteries.

Of a hundred young men who start out in farm-life, to a hundred in the city, the former, at the end of twenty years, are in the best condition; and yet the one has been the prey of all the sharpers, while the other has had the vices of the city to contend with.

The complaint against the overworking of farm-hands has too much of truth in it, and needs reforming, and I am pleased to know that such is the case, and that farm-work and farm habits are undergoing a change for the better. The old, Puritanical plan of working from daylight until 9 o'clock in the evening, for six days in the week, and then, on Sunday, driving five miles to church, through rain or shine, through July's heat and winter's cold, and then sitting through two sermons of two hours each, running through from firstly to eighteenthly, was enough to disgust one with rural pursuits, as well as to drive all ideas of piety out of him. We may rejoice that the hours of labor are reduced, and that sermons have been shortened in length, if not divested of dullness. For these changes we may thank the press, which has become, to a great extent, the educators of the people. A few years since, the daily press had no place at the farmer's fireside; but to-day it is no uncommon thing, and it is read by the whole family, and they become more familiar with the progress of events.

If one has any doubts in regard to these changes, let him attend two or three of the large gatherings of the farmers, and compare them with the town-meetings of a dozen years since, and he will be able to see the marked difference in many respects.

A farmer of Galena, in writing for a few ... cions, remarks, "Myself and wife read the Agricultural department of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE with deep interest, and we feel as though it was educating us,—making us better and happier, more ambitious, and contented in our home,—a home that we have aimed to make pleasant; and many of the ideas that we have formed into living pleasant facts come to us through that department of the paper." The pulpit has also felt its kindly influence, and given up a part of its bigotry and superstition; and the common farm-laborer begins to take an interest in its pages, and feels a new ambition stirring within him; while the farmer's boys and the farmer's girls prefer to read the news in their own pleasant home, to lounging at the village store, the billiard-saloon, or in the spinning of street-yarns, as was the habit of ye ancient maiden. The world moves, and man stands with his hand on the throttle-valve, and gives direction to the muscles of iron and the sinews of steel; no longer the rude workman, but the director of other forces, that do his bidding. If a thousand dollars of reserved earnings doubles his income as a mechanic, he may well afford to deprive himself of luxuries in his early years in order to accumulate this sum, that will work for him as he grows old, or has others dependent on his care.

There has been no time that money has been placed within such easy reach of the world's toilers, nor, on the other hand, more tempting inducements to spend it, than just now. We talk of the antagonism of capital and labor, while the fact is, capital is simply the reserved earnings or the savings of labor. This may be snatched wrongfully from the laborer, but, in most cases, it is his own fault. It is the man with the toil-worn hands who places his hard-earned dimes on the counter for drink, and the man of stubborn, selfish will who wastes his patrimony in courts. The building of churches, school-houses, and pleasant homes are but pastimes, if we do not build too large; while ignorance is the dead weight that we carry, as did Sinbad the Old Man of the Sea. Whether in city or country, it is the well-laid and well-executed plans that are the measure of success. RURAL.

SAN SALVADOR.

Details of Its Destruction by an Earthquake.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes the following private letter from a gentleman in San Salvador, Central America, giving the first details of the recent destruction of that place by an earthquake:

SAN SALVADOR, March 8, 1873.

For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was on the afternoon of the 4th of March, after an early dinner, at which I had taken a glass of sherry to the reinauguration of President Grant, at about 4½, the children merrily romping in the grounds, Miss S. and Maggie superintending the removal of the dinner-table, and I quietly smoking a cigar upon our porch, when, within thirty seconds, not only our house, but a great part of the city, was reduced to little more than ruin. Suddenly, in a twinkle, the ground heaved as the deck of a ship in a gale, terrific thunderings burst from under foot, walls tottered and were rent in many places with wide crevices, roofs sank, and tiles, etc., were precipitated to the ground; lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, etc., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously, and could not be pacified. The most singular effect was that upon the dumb animals. Wild birds flew to the houses, the horses grew frantic in the stables, and the dogs, howling, slunk toward us for protection. Although I was not conscious of personal fear, it was noticeable that every one's face grew ashy pale. It might have been the intense excitement, and from the fact that no human means for preservation were available.

Miss S., with admirable presence of mind, seized the children and hurried them to the "patio," or open courtyard. Maggie aided, with prayerful ejaculations, and I am afraid that I fired something of a volley of words at the native servants, who yelled, as I thought, beyond human capacity. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred, and I made a dash for the street. And the scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic-stricken people—men, women, and children—fleeing to the fields with valuables hastily collected. Then the ringing of the alarm bells and beating of drums, calling all the soldiers under arms, for here murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave the town, dusky Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador, and a special guard posted in the front and rear of the Legation.

Gen. Bustamente, who happened to be in town, rode to me, and said, "Senor, you must leave with your family. I very much fear the whole place will be levelled in the night." And what was to be done? The most perilous place was under a roof. Darkness near at hand, and the country all in terror. The children behaved admirably, bright and cheerful all the time. Santa Tecla, or New San Salvador, is about ten miles distant from the capital. It is 800 feet high, and was thought to be more exempt from "temblores." Here I determined to seek refuge with the children, and asking Maggie and Miss S. to collect necessary clothes, and to send money and valuables for deposit to the iron safe in the British Consulate, I went to the only livery-stable to see if I could hire a stage, or even a bullock-cart, to carry us to Santa Tecla. But not a horse or mule, donkey, or vehicle of any description could be obtained for love or money, and the lengthening shadows showed that the tropical night was near. I obtained, however, one extra horse, and I suggested to Miss S. and Maggie their getting on this together, but they declined, saying they could not ride, and would prefer to walk. But we had to be off soon, for the tremblings were portentous. We then put Colly and Jim on the same horse, Sally on the little bay pony, and Elsie and Harry both on the cream-colored pony, and Miss S., Maggie, and I were on foot. My large white horse was loaded with blankets, sheets, clothes, provisions, &c., in case of need and our being compelled to encamp in the open air, and I told my servant Francisco to ride him, as he was lighter than I, and I preferred to walk at the head of the children with Miss S. and Maggie.

We left the house, leaving two native women to take care of it, who would sleep in the open air for safety, and commenced our pilgrimage, but hardly had we traveled a few yards when my horse, who had always been perfectly gentle with me, became utterly unmanageable, backed by Francisco. Perhaps the excitement caused by the temblores had a great deal to do with it, for he commenced rearing and plunging, and at last dashed frantically off, sending Francisco, blankets, &c., &c., high over his head! As we saw the poor fellow fall with a heavy thud to the ground, and remain motionless, we at first thought him killed, but he was only stunned and badly bruised. We carried him to the house, bathed his head in camphor water, left him in bed in charge of the native women, with the white horse in the stable, his load divided among other animals, and at dark recommenced our journey! Luckily the moon had passed its first quarter and the night was clear. I wish you could all have seen the weird semblance of our little party as we wound up the mountain-road, with the moonlight as our guide, and all still save the cry of the night birds—Miss S., Maggie, and I bravely trudging in front, and the little ones merry on horseback.

On we went for more than an hour, up, up, up, the whole time; my strength at last began to give out, so, transferring the children on the ponies, and as neither Miss S. nor Maggie could be induced to ride, especially with a gentleman's saddle, I mounted the horse. Then we struggled up for another hour. It was now nearly 10, and all were giving signs of exhaustion. It seemed impossible to reach Santa Tecla until long after midnight, and we hardly knew where to go when there, for we knew well that the little shanty called a hotel would be crowded with fugitives.

We were nearing a little Indian farm house on a slope of the volcano, and were saluted with a round chorus from yelping curs. But the hospitable owner cordially received us.

The temblores had been bad there also, and for safety they were sleeping in the open air. The children and our women-kind were at last safely stowed away in something between a cow-shed and a kitchen, and the boys and I dared the inside of the dwelling-house with the outer door open. And thus the night safely passed, with occasional earthquakes and the arrival of other fugitives from the ruined city.

None of us having undressed, we were all up and about at dawn, when a council was held as to what was next best to do. The majority of the population had fled from San Salvador, and all said that Santa Tecla would be now overcrowded, so I thought me of Mr. B——'s estate, "Monte Christo," which must be within a few miles. For this, then, we traveled, some on horseback, others afoot, as on the night before, and, clambering over the mountains, reached our destination in time for a 12 o'clock breakfast. As we entered their grounds in our unique style, some three on a horse, and all begrimed with dust, good Mrs. B—— indulged in a hearty German laugh, and, bidding us a warm welcome, added that they had just an hour before sent an express rider to the city with a letter telling us to come to them at once. And here we are, enjoying the fine air of "Monte Christo" and the generous hospitality of the B——s. The young lady you saw in Philadelphia is with them, and she helps to take care of the children, who have intensely enjoyed the whole adventure. Yesterday Mr. B—— and I rode to town and saw the President. The temblores yet continue, and again some tiles were ejected from the roofs. We will not return until the danger has passed.

San Salvador, 10th March, I open the letter to add that, although the temblores continue, not much additional damage has occurred. We are all yet at Monte Christo, as it is hardly safe yet for the children to return. I came in to-day to close my correspondence for the steamer, and, mid fallen roofs, and the debris of broken walls and chattels, write this in the Legation office. The British Consulate is a literal ruin, and many other houses.

At 3 this morning there was another heavy earthquake. No loss of lives in the whole of them. The children continue enjoying the finest health and spirits at the hospitable mountain retreat where they have found refuge.

WAR-RUMORS.

Naval Activity at New Orleans—Concentration of Troops in Texas—Are We to Have a War with Mexico—Gen. Sherman Says No.

WAR-RUMORS—NAVAL ACTIVITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Washington (April 9) Correspondence of the New York World.

There is a great deal of speculation in this city at present, as also considerable anxiety, in regard to certain measures recently taken by the Government which are thought to look towards war with some foreign power, but the precise meaning of which no one seems fully to understand. Common report and private advices from New Orleans, taken in connection with what is known in regard to the movement of United States troops upon the Mexican frontier and the official inspection of Federal fortifications in the same neighborhood, incline most people to believe that before long the Government will make hostile demonstrations against Mexico. Yet there are others who believe that the objective point of the expedition will be Cuba, or even Venezuela, which is to be forced to pay its long-neglected debt to the United States. It is known that Gen. Grant does not feel entirely at ease in regard to the position in which he stands before the country, and would very much like, in any possible way, to divert public attention from his own personal acts of commission and willful omission, and, for the sake of the party, to cause the "back-pay" manœuvre and the Credit Mobilier scandal to be forgotten in the blaze of some striking action. It is certain, that there is something on foot, and that before long the country is likely to be startled by news which will be anything but pleasing to Quakers, however well the noble army of filibusters may like it. Last winter Gen. Osborne, Col. Robb, and Maj. Savage, with others, were in New Orleans, as Commissioners to Mexico, to get up a list of all grievances of American citizens against Mexican marauders, and now that Gen. Myers, the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant-General of the Army have gone to inspect our Mexican borders, and the troops have moved, it is almost beyond belief that Mexico is not to hear something of American gunboats. What the activity at New Orleans is, and has for some time been, the following will show:

At the naval station at New Orleans there are now eight gunboats, three monitors, and, besides these, five monitors which, when necessity demands, may be converted into effective rams, and for some time between sixty and seventy men have been busily employed in repairing these engines of war and making them ready for action at the shortest notice. The monitor Keywaydin is protected with iron and wood plating four feet thick, and has a capacity of 800 tons; it carries four eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, two in the forward and two in the aft turret, and weighing from 16,000 to 17,000 pounds. The Chickasaw closely resembles the Keywaydin, and both are like the Winnebago, except that in the latter gunboat the guns are worked by steam-power. The turrets of all are worked by steam engines of ten horse-power. Their full complement of men is 180 men each. As rapidly as possible they are preparing for sea. The other five monitors are the Etah, the Umpqua, the Yuma, the Iris, and the Climath, all known as Stincer's light-draught monitors. They were taken to New Orleans in 1869, and, until within a short time, have lain idly there. They are all armed alike, and are of the same capacity. They have respectively a measurement of 550 tons, mount two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns in turrets guarded by eleven inches of iron; each has two screw propellers, carries 300 tons of coal, and works with a crew of ninety men in charge of a Lieutenant. Every one of these formidable engines of war is now ready to sail within four or five hours of the time when orders for them to do so should be received, and they would be ready for action without delay. Such is the state of affairs at the naval station at New Orleans, and, taken in connection with what has already been done elsewhere, there seems little room for doubt that the United States may have a chance of seeing the force of the celebrated "three rules."

TROOPS BEING CONCENTRATED ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

San Antonio (Tex.) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Are we drifting into a war? Is Gen. Grant preparing the way for that millennium when the world shall "become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will no longer be required," by adding, nolens volens, our sick and lawless neighbor on the Rio Grande to our glorious constellation of States? Is it a menace, an army of protection, or an army of invasion that our troops are concentrating in Texas, and particularly on its western boundary?

These are questions that are being asked by every one hereabouts—by those who for years have been predicting that such an event would soon come to pass, as well as by those who have laughed at the idea as chimerical. For the last five years a war with Mexico has seemed possible, but never before has it appeared probable. For months past an activity in the military, unusual in these piping times of peace, has prevailed in this State. Troops changing station, repairs and refittings in the Quartermaster's Department, and inspections are the order of the day. The Rio Grande, between Laredo and Brownsville, which not long since was almost entirely without cavalry, an arm of the service most necessary there, has now the Ninth Cavalry, Gen. Edward Hatch in command, with headquarters at Ringgold, besides the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Gen. Doubleday in command, with headquarters at Brownsville; while at Fort Clark, fifteen miles distant from the Rio Grande, ten companies of the Fourth Cavalry will soon be concentrated under Gen. McKenzie, an officer who, though young in years and with a reputation that would already satisfy many older men, is ambitious in seeking fresh laurels. It is also believed that the troops occupying the northern and northeastern frontier of Texas are under orders to march south.

The following is a list of the regiments now stationed in Texas, with their respective commanding officers, viz:

Fourth Cavalry, Col. R. S. McKenzie.
Ninth Cavalry, Col. Edward Hatch.
Tenth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. A. McD. McCook.
Eleventh Infantry, Col. W. H. Wood.
Twenty-fourth Infantry, Col. Doubleday.
Twenty-fifth Infantry, Col. A...s.

All of which can be made ...ble by the addition of two regiments from Gen. Pope's command. The Nineteenth Infantry, in New Orleans, could also be added, so that in six weeks an available force of 5,000 regulars can be thrown on the Rio Grande. Texas would be glad to add 5,000 of her horsemen, which, acting as irregular cavalry, would be difficult to surpass. And in New Mexico another column of 5,000 regulars and volunteers may be readily organized. These are facts about which there is no secrecy, and which, it seems to me, are significant of future events.

Gen. Augur, commanding this department, returned yesterday from a trip to the Rio Grande, and we are hourly expecting Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, together with Gen. Sheridan. If any fighting is to be done, by whom should the word "Go" be given if not by Sheridan, the fighter *par excellence*? The names of Augur, McCook, Doubleday and others known to us years before our late ever-to-be-lamented war, are guarantees of success.

GEN. SHERMAN DENIES THAT THERE IS ANY WAR-LIKE MOVEMENT TOWARD MEXICO.

Washington (April 10) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

"Then the War Department is not concentrating the army in Texas?"

"By no means," promptly replied the General. "The report of the Border Commission," he continued, "merely revealed the true state of affairs along the border, though full information had long been in possession of the State Department. Much correspondence had preceded the labors of the Commission without effect. It was said that immediate protection was absolutely necessary along the Rio Grande, and a recommendation was made that a volunteer mounted force, commanded by regular officers, be raised for border duty. The Secretary of War thought this would be too expensive; besides, it might lead to further complications the Government would be unwilling to assume. The most that can be done, as I said before, is being done with the available force. Texas, you know, has only recently been added to Sheridan's division, and this for the purpose of unity of command and movement along the whole border. His Inspector-General was sent out to inspect the regiments and posts added to his command, and Gen. Sheridan himself is now following his report up by a personal visit to see what better disposition can be made of the troops stationed in this part of the country, to prevent depredations by Indians and Mexicans on the Texas stock-raisers. You can form some idea of the task when a belt of country extending from here to Chicago has to be guarded by a few regiments."

"There is no immediate danger, then, of war-like movements toward Mexico?" asked your correspondent.

"No, sir," said Gen. Sherman, with sharp emphasis; "this is an Administration of peace, and will continue so as long as President Grant lives at the White House. You correspondents, are always on the qui vive for exciting topics, but you can't make war on Mexico with three regiments of cavalry and four of infantry."

Euthanasia at San Diego.

A singular story comes to us from San Diego in relation to the death of Fenwick, who was awaiting execution for murder in the jail at that place. The man died under circumstances provocative of suspicion, and a post-mortem analysis revealed the fact that he had committed suicide in a singularly ingenious and scientific manner. Through collusion with his friends on the outside he had been supplied with letters the paper of which was saturated with morphine, and by chewing this medicated paper he had succeeded in killing himself. This is a new departure in the annals of euthanasia, and therefore deserves to be noted. The method adopted was such as to elude the vigilance of the most careful jailor, for though the prisoner had been seen chewing paper pellets and throwing them about his cell it was beyond the bounds of average imagination that he was at the same time committing suicide before the eyes of his keepers. Hereafter it will be necessary for jailors to taste all letters sent to prisoners under sentence of death, or to submit the paper to chemical analysis.—*San Francisco Paper.*

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—5 p.m.—BEEVES—Although the past week has been the season of Lent, the consumption of beef has been as great, if not greater, than on the opening week of the year. On Thursday the market opened with little business, as usual, and in consequence of the freshet and the tardy shipment of cattle, all lively trade was deferred until Saturday, when the stock began to arrive in large numbers, and buying was rapid. In a very short time many hundred head changed hands. Good medium weights sell at 6¼c@6½c, and lighter at 5¼@6c. The selling during the latter part of the week was rapid, and the prices obtained were the same as those of a week ago. The following are the prices this week: Prime, $7.50@7.75; extra, $6.75@7.25; first quality, $6.50@6.62; second quality, $5.25@5.87; third quality, $4.50@5.00; inferior, $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Are both scarce and higher. The receipts have been of a fair average quality, but no extra droves were embraced in them. Sales effected were from ¼@½c per pound, and in some instances ⅜c advance on the closing prices of last week. We quote fine wool sheep at 6¼@8c; no coarse wool in the market. Lambs, 7@8c.

HOGS—The receipts are large, numbering 348 car loads, against 263 last week. There is no demand for heavy. A few store pigs changed hands at 6@6½c.

HORSES—The sales reported show a very good trade, 93 head having been sold during the week. The stables are kept full, and the most fastidious cannot fail to be suited. Good workers and drivers are most in demand. The receipts this week are 61 cars, or 976 head.

The Floods.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—A Fort Wayne special to the *Gazette*, to-night, reports another great freshet in the St. Joseph River and tributaries. All the bridges on the St. Joe, between Fort Wayne and Cedarville, are washed away. The bridge over Cedar Creek at Cedarville went to-day. The roads on the streams are all under water.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 13.—In the House, yesterday afternoon, the Senate bill amending the free turnpike law so that township trustees may apportion the two days' labor equally between free turnpikes and other roads, passed.

In the Senate, the Beevis bill, supplementary to the act to prevent cruelty to dumb animals, was passed.

Cairo Politics.

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—Col. John Wood received the nomination for Mayor, on the citizens' ticket, last night. Dr. W. R. Smith, James S. Swayne, and Henry Winter also announce themselves as independent candidates.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Arrived—Steamers Adriatic, Spain, and City of Washington, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—At the residence of Capt. D. Quirk, 375 Superior-st., Mrs. Ellen Cunningham.

The Solemn Requiem Mass, in the Church of the Holy Name, Tuesday morning, will commence at 10:30 o'clock, after which the funeral will proceed by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

KAVANAGH—April 12, Charles Kavanagh, of disease of the heart.

Funeral from his late residence, 21 Centre-av., Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

HODGES & CO.

Will sell at Auction 72 Eureka Scales to the highest bidder, on Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1873, under a chattel mortgage. The Scales can be seen on Monday, at 613 West Lake-st., beyond Union Park, between Paulina-st. and Ashland-av.

A rare chance for Grocers. Will sell to suit purchasers. R. H. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE

Wednesday Morning, April 16,

At Our Warerooms, 613 Lake-st.

We will sell a large lot of Velvet, English body Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-Top Side-Boards, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Tables, Etc.; also, Parlor, Dining-Room, Bed-Room, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture, in fact, every article used in housekeeping. Fine goods on exhibition, and can be seen before the sale on Monday and Tuesday.

The goods must be sold, as the parties are leaving the city.

Sale positive and without reserve.

Take Randolph-st. cars and get out between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. Sign of Red Flag.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMMENSE

Chattel Mortgage Sale

OF

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Being the Entire Contents of the Metropolis Hotel,

Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

We will sell at Auction, on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Metropolis Hotel, consisting of Elegant Parlor Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Black-Walnut Wardrobes, Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c. 1,000 yards Elegant Brussels Carpet, Wool Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Office Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated-Ware, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

The Metropolis Hotel was furnished new since the fire, at a cost of $30,000. Sale positive.

Large hotel range, billiard table, and fire-proof safe.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

824 & 826 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock,

At 824 and 826 Wabash-av.,

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

Also Hotel Cook Stove and Steam Table.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Household Furniture!

We are instructed by James Warrack, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner of Prairie-av., on THURSDAY MORNING, April 17, at 10 o'clock, the whole of the ELEGANT FURNITURE and effects therein (with the exception of the Wines, etc.), and consisting of Handsome Parlor and Beautiful Chamber Sets, in Solid Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, and Walnut; Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Choice Engravings, French Marble Clock, Piano; part of Library; Dinner and Tea Sets, in Painted and Burnished China; Table and Silverware; Wilton, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Oil-cloths; Bedding; Dining-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; Crockery, Glassware, Sewing Machine, Pony Gig, etc., etc.

Sale positive, as the family are going abroad. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE

Chickering Piano,

Nearly new, in perfect order, fine tone, and will be sold at a bargain. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Extraordinary Attraction!

TO CASH BUYERS

At the Auction Sale, on Tuesday, April 15, at 9 1-2 A. M., of

Piece Goods, Hosiery, Gents' Underwear, Shawls, Notions, etc. Elegant Line of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols.

100 Pieces Best Grades Black Alpacas, 75 cases Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats; 75 Rolls Brussel's, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer by catalogue,

On Wednesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

One of the Finest Lines of

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

ever opened in this city, and retailers are invited to look them over.

718 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

CORNER HOYNE.

The Intents of Household Furniture, at 718 West Washington-st.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Parlor and chamber sets, marble top tables, French plate mirrors, bedsteads, mattresses, What-nots, extension tables, ice-chest, chairs, rockers, stoves, and Brussels carpets in all the rooms.

On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

200 RESIDENCE LOTS

At Cornell, Town of Hyde Park,

AT AUCTION

ON

Monday Afternoon, April 14,

Sale commencing at 3 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

These lots are desirably located in Preston Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 36, Town 38, east of the M. S. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads, and near the Chicago Watch Factory, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first-sts. Lots 25x125 feet. Streets 66 feet, with wide alleys.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, ⅓ one year, ⅓ two years, interest 8 per cent. Title perfect, with full warrantee deed and abstract of title to each purchaser.

For other particulars, see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE OF

FORFEITED PLEDGES

On MONDAY, April 14, at 10, by order of A. Lipman, consisting of

FINE DIAMONDS,

Set in Pins, Rings, and Studs; Gold and Silver Watches, by celebrated American, Swiss, and English makers; Gold Opera and Vest Chains, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold to pay advances and charges. Diamonds will be sold at 12 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1499 PRAIRIE-AV.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 15, at 10 a. m.,

At Dwelling No. 1499 Prairie-av. The entire furniture and household effects, comprising Rich Parlor Furniture and Carpets, Etagere, Bookcase, Sideboard, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Walnut Chamber Sets, Bedding, and Crockery; also, one large Aquarium, ... plate, and Gas Fixtures. The Furniture is all of the best manufacture, warranted to order, and nearly new.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.

Will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, at 9:30 a. m., a large assortment of dry goods, Yankee notions, fancy dry goods, stationery, hosiery, &c.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 11 South Canal-st.